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TRILATERAL NUCLEAR TEST BAN SESSION HELD IN GENEVA

LD111244Y Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, October 11, TASS--Delegations of the USSR, the USA and Britain have met here today at the talks on drafting an agreement on complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests.

WARNKE RESIGNATION DOES NOT AFFECT SALT PROSPECTS

LD111458Y Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 11, TASS--The White House announced the resignation of Paul Warnke as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA). The White House statement says that the President has accepted the resignation "with deep regret". President Carter explained at a press conference that Paul Warnke will remain the head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency until the end of the U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's talks in Moscow. The talks are to be held on October 22-23. Therefore, the resignation will be effective only at the end of this month.

As a New York TIMES correspondent points out, the President made it clear that Paul Warnke's resignation will have no effect on prospects for concluding a new agreement between the USA and the USSR on limiting strategic offensive arms.

SOVIET, U.S. SALT DELEGATIONS HOLD REGULAR GENEVA MEETING

LD121710Y Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, October 12, TASS--A regular meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the United States at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms was held here today.

STUDIO NINE CONCENTRATES ON MIDEAST, U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD111546Y Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1535 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

[Studio Nine program presented by Valentin Zorin, Soviet radio and television observer, Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh, chief of a section of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, political observer of the newspaper IZVESTIYA]

Camp David

[Text] In the last week your letters to Studio Nine are overwhelmingly devoted to questions about the situation in the Near East and the recent Camp David conference in the United States. I think that your interest in this subject is well-founded. Soviet people follow with great sympathy the struggle of the Arab people for independence and against aggression. It must be said that this directly concerns the interests of our country. It can be said that if it was a question of such events in the last century, there would not have been any reason to say that the acute situation, the hotbed of war, is near the borders of the Soviet Union. But in this age of modern technology, including military technology, there is every reason to believe that these critical events are taking place near the Soviet borders and naturally have the most direct connection with the national security of the Soviet Union.

One should also take into account the fact that the Near East is the kind of region where economic, political and military-strategic interests of many great modern powers intersect and collide. Because of this it is essential that these interests be harmonized and not conflict dangerously, which would produce great trouble for the entire international situation. Naturally the Soviet Union cannot remain a mere observer of events in a region that is now the most explosive in the world.

Many efforts have been made in recent years to find some solutions to the complicated problems of the Near East. Most recently, another attempt has been made, which, to put it mildly, I would call very peculiar and odd. I am referring to the meeting in the U.S. between Israel's Prime Minister Begin, the Egyptian President as-Sadat and the U.S. President Carter. The meeting was held at the U.S. presidential retreat in the mountains of Maryland near Washington. The retreat is called Camp David. In this case it does not refer to the biblical King David, but to the grandson of former President Dwight Eisenhower in whose honor President Eisenhower named the newly established camp. Now it is used to provide privacy and rest for the presidents as well as for important meetings that take place there occasionally.

About 2 weeks ago, three political figures gathered at Camp David in the strictest secrecy and held talks. They were completely isolated from the outside world. One of the meeting's participants has even made a sad little joke saying that it would have been more correct to call the camp not Camp David but a concentration camp. Well, they knew more about the atmosphere there, but I would like to say that there were few press reports during the work of this conference. They were basically society reports. There were reports about their walks, about the fact that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance used a small electric car to travel between the cottages where the conference's participants lived. There are several small cottages there. It was reported that Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's assistant, rode a bicycle from the residence to residence and carried various important documents in his briefcase.

[Kobysh] Valentin Sergeyevich, if you would allow me I would like to provide photographic illustrations for what you are saying. A new issue of the American weekly NEWSWEEK has just arrived, and it contains one photograph striking in its symbolism. The magazine's cover is devoted to this conference and shows the three participants. There is also a rather characteristic headline that gives the key to the issue: A summit meeting--and then what? I would like to draw your attention to another photograph and another situation. Have a look, comrade viewers. I do not know how clear it is on your screens. This photograph shows extremely precisely the essence of the Camp David meeting. It is a chess game played by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. President's assistant on national security affairs, and Israel's Prime Minister Begin. Brzezinski is playing with black. Members of the Israeli delegation are looking on. Egypt is not represented in any way, there is no As-Sadat of his associates. The game is played without As-Sadat.

[Zorin] It is certainly a symoblic photograph.

[Kobysh] One cannot deny the high professional mastery of American photographers.

[Zorin] However, they still had to find sybolism in daily life. As far as official reports are concerned, there were none of any precision during the conferences. As much as U.S. propaganda was restrained during the conference, it lost all restraint when the conference ended. I can hardly remember an recent campaign of such formal optimism and enthusiasm, using the most resounding words and superlatives on the results of Camp David. There was talk of historically important events and that, at last, a solution was found for the Near East problems.

It was said that one of the most important pages in history has been turned. In short, American propaganda has made a great fuss about it. World opinion was far from ecstatic and gave a more composed and well-considered evaluation. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev speaking in Baku said on behalf of our country: We have here another anti-Arab deal made between Israel and Egypt and worked out with the participation of Washington. Leonid Ilich emphasized that attempts to ignore the basic conditions for a real solution to the Near East problem, cannot provide anything except the illusion of a solution. Then if it is an illusion of a solution and not a real solution, what is the basis for the assertions of those who are now attempting to assure the world that a real solution to the Near East problems was achieved at Camp David and not just an illusion of a solution. Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich I would like to ask you to dwell on this problem.

[Bovin] They are rejoicing because they have an illusory outlook and believe that such a solution has been achieved or that a big step was made toward it, although in fact it has not happened. However, I will refrain from evaluations for the time being. I think it will be interesting for all of us to see the only real result of Camp David so far--the documents that were signed there. The entire joy stems from the fact that Carter succeeded in persuading As-Sadat and Begin to sign these two documents. Let us look at these documents from three points of view: primarily, what is written in them; how what is written should be understood; and thirdly, what was not written.

The first document is entitled: A Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty Between Egypt and Israel. It is a rather simple document and begins with the following paragraph: With the purpose of reestablishing peace, Israel and Egypt agree to conduct talks in a spirit of sincerety, in order to conclude a peace treaty between them within 3 months after signing a real agreement. The framework begins here, and then follow two of the most important points--the sides agree on the following: A--Egypt will fully exercise its sovereignty over the territory along the generally recognized international border between Egypt and the mandated territory of Palestine.

B--Israel's armed forces will be withdrawn from the Sinai. Let us now look at the map. Here is the territory of the Sinai Peninsula, which is now occupied by the Israelis, and here is the international border of the former mandated territory of Palestine. The Israelis promise to evacuate this territory and return it to Egypt. There is one very characteristic detail. The reference is to the mandated territory of Palestine. Everybody has probably forgotten that in November 1947, a long time ago, a resolution of the General Assembly had cancelled this mandate. Why here, why now in 1978 has this border between Egypt and the mandated territory of Palestine emerged? Because what borders can be discussed? It could have been the question of the return by Israel to the 1967 border. However, Israel does not want these borders mentioned here. So, finally, this curious compromise was found--they talk about the 1947 borders of Palestine. The Israelis will remove their armed forces from there. This is the essence of the agreement, this pact. It is, in general, a typical separate pact, a pact to which Egypt agreed because it has radically changed its position not only toward Israel, but toward the entire conflict.

However, behind these two points that I have mentioned, there are all sorts of other points in this document that considerably limit Egypt's sovereignty in Sinai. There are plans to dimilitarize this region, to limit Egypt's possibility of keeping any armed forces there, and so on and so forth. Another detail is rather characteristic: Sinai is returned to Egypt after 3 or 9 months as stated in the document, after the signing of the pact, and the Israelis begin to evacuate the major part of the Sinai Peninsula. However, they will remain in the western part of the peninsula. After that Egypt commits itself to the following, which is also very important: After the signing of the peace treaty and after the completion of the temporary withdrawal of the armed forces from part of the Sinai Peninsula, normal relations will be established between Egypt and Israel. This will include full recognition, including the establishment of diplomatic, economic and cultural relations, an end to the economic boycott and the elimination of all barriers preventing the free movement of goods and people and also mutual protection for citizens with the aid of the appropriate laws.

This is what Israel in fact needed. Through this point, Egypt has withdrawn from the conflict between the Arab states and Israel and becomes a neutral observer. This is the point that was absolutely necessary for Israel, and it was settled even before the complete withdrawal of its armed forces from the Sinai Peninsula. So I repeat again that this is a typical separatist document.

However, I consider the second document much more interesting. It has a more general character and is entitled: A Framework for Peace Talks on the Middle East Agreed at Camp David. Egypt has in fact given up the main demands that were made by Arab states on Israel: primarily, the complete withdrawal of all armed forces from occupied territories and, secondly, self-determination for the Palestinian people. The document itself is rather extensive and would take a long time to read. It begins with various rather rhetorical sentences, for example: After four wars in 30 years and in spite of the most intensive efforts of the people, the Near East, the cradle of civilization, where three great religions were born, still does not enjoy peace. The people of the Near East are thirsty for peace, and so on and so forth. In general, the momentum is very serious and mentions Resolution 242 of the Security Council, Resolution 338, and so on and so forth.

However, if we do not look at the rhetoric, but at the proposed framework for the solution of the conflict, this framework looks rather odd. Primarily, how is the question of the withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from the territory--in this case it is the West Bank--I will show you on the map again--this section is the West Bank of the River Jordan, and this is the Gaza Strip. It is marked here. How is the problem of these territories being solved?

It is being solved in the following way: The withdrawal of Israel's armed forces will be implemented and the remaining Israeli Armed Forces will be transferred to specially designated regions to insure security. One word, "withdrawal", in this case is used illegally. According to current talks, there are about 11,000-12,000 Israeli soldiers there now and about 6,000 will remain. They will be concentrated in the more important strategic regions, insuring Israel's military and political control in all these regions not only for the duration of the talks, but for an undetermined period.

[Kobysh] Just as the British did so cleverly with their colonies--they left, but they remain.

[Bovin] Exactly, they leave and remain. And even the word leave is not very suitable here. This is the case with the first and main demand. Secondly, the self-determination of the Palestinian people. It must be said that this document says a lot about the Palestinians, that it is necessary to care for their rights, and so on and so forth. However, however begins with the words themselves. The following is written in the framework: Egypt, Israel and Jordan and the representatives of the Palestinian people must participate in talks on the settlement of all aspects of the Palestinian problem. This, comrades, is not simply an argument over words. It is a recognition of the fact that Israel actually denies the existence of the Palestinian people. For it, they are simply Arabs living on Israeli territory, on the territory of Palestine.

[Kobysh] Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, if you allow me, I would like to remind you that on 29 November 1947 the UN had adopted a resolution on the creation of two states in this region. Today Israel not only pretends that this resolution does not exist, not only does everything to prevent the Palestinians from obtaining statehood, but even legally rejects the idea itself. Immediately after the end of talks at Camp David, Begin specifically said in all his numerous interviews and speeches to various audiences that there never was, there is not and there never will be any state of Palestine. This is quite definite.

[Bovin] Yes and this is the sense of the framework.

[Kobysh] Israel, which has achieved its statehood with well-known difficulties and sufferings, today will not let the Palestinians acquire statehood and...

[Bovin] And the main point is that As-Sadat agreed to this. This is the Egyptian position. Instead of the creation of a Palestinian state, the framework envisions an agreement on the establishment of an elected self-governing body. This is a proposal to establish some self-governing organs, local autonomy, some police forces from representatives of Arabs living on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and leaving the higher military and political control practically in Israel's hands. If we are to be precise, the problem of sovereignty is not solved by these agreements.

[Kobysh] And of course one can imagine who will be selected as representatives for these organs of self-government for the Palestinians.

[Bovin] In general, they will select some local Quislings, but it will be difficult to find them because most of the mayors of Arab cities in this region have refused and are protesting this agreement. So this will also be rather difficult.

[Kobysh] Well, the Norwegians also protested at one time, but a Quisling was found.

[Bovin] Yes. This is what these agreements contain. Now what is lacking in them? Primarily, there is no problem of Jerusalem, which has particular importance for the Arabs. It is not mentioned at all. The Israeli prime minister said in one of his recent interviews that Jerusalem is now Israel's capital and will always remain that. This means that Israel's Zionist policy is very clear. Israel has no intention of leaving Jerusalem. And this is not included in the agreement.

Secondly, nothing is said about the Golan Heights, the part of Syria that is now occupied by Israel. And thirdly, nothing is said about the Israeli settlements on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This, comrades, is a very interesting question. What are these Israeli settlements? There are 152 of them now, a rather impressive figure. There are about 18-20 of them in Sinai, I do not know precisely, 48 of them on the Golan Heights and 86 on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. To begin with, they were planned as a kind of military outposts to create a security zone, as the Israelis said. Later many of them became civilian settlements. This is a method of military, economic and political development of occupied territories. I repeat there are 152 of them now. Moshe Dayan, former minister of defense and now Israeli foreign minister, made the following statement on these settlements, a rather expressive sentence: New settlements on occupied territory resemble trees that have deep roots in the land, and not flowers in pots that can be transported from one place to another. Where-ever we establish a settlement, we will not leave either the settlement or that area.

This is the case--it is colonization of territories. By the way, I have gained this information from a very interesting book by Uevgeniy Laksimovich Primakov entitled: The Anatomy of the Near East Conflict. The comrades who would like to study this Near East crisis in greater detail will read this book with great interest, I think. Well, what can one do with these settlements on the West Bank? Israel does not intend to do anything about them. As far as I can understand, they must remain where they are. This shows once more that there is no question of Israel's withdrawal from the West Bank or the Gaza Strip. All talk of withdrawal, of limitations, is just throwing dust in people's eyes: It is the same fig leaf that must cover As-Sadat's capitulation to the demands of Israel. This is what is and what is not included in these two documents. And, comrades, I would like to emphasize once more that the political meaning of these two documents is that As-Sadat has capitulated to Israel on all basic questions and that, as reward, he received the Sinai Peninsula. Well, he has not received it yet, but he has been promised its return.

[Kobysh] It was a rather peculiar conference at Camp David. Each one has obtained something. As-Sadat received some advanced and promises. Carter obtained much. The American side obtained practically everything it wanted. Begin obtained much more than he could have hoped. But what did not obtain anything--the cause of a Near East settlement. That cause won nothing because it is founded, as you have just said, on two main problems, whose solution cannot be accomplished without the solution of this crisis, this explosive situation: the withdrawal of Israeli occupiers from the lands they control and the legalization and acquisition of statehood by the Palestinians. Can you imagine that 90 million Arabs will ever agree to the fact that several million Palestinians were evicted from their lands? That they became refugees? Can you imagine that there will ever be peace in this region when a considerable part of this entire Arab territory is occupied by the Israelis? Of course not. Therefore, it is not an agreement, it is a deal that has no long-term plan.

[Zorin] I would like us to touch upon another side of the case. I would like to ask you, Vitaliy Ivanovich, to speak about it. A new element at the Camp David conference was the fact that Americans, who before that were very much behind the scenes, who were observers and who occasionally were active but were not direct participants in talks between the two quarreling sides in the Near East, this time played the role of the third man.

They played an active role as participants in the talks. This is new. When Washington proposed this idea, some American political observers expressed great apprehension and said that it was a risky game, that nobody knows how it will end and that the position of the administration is not so strong. The failure of this game could weaken the position of the administration even more. Obviously the White House recognized these dangers, but, despite the risk, joined the game actively. Why? What made Washington act this way?

[Kobysh] There is no simple answer, Valentin Sergeyevich. All sorts of things happened at once. However, the bets were really very large. Primarily, what is the entire Near East region for the United States, for the geopolitics of the largest capitalist country? You have just said that it is the most explosive region on today's political map. It may also be the most potentially important region for the United States. I would say that a large part of all American foreign policy centers around the Near East. This is connected with a great many factors, and the role that the Near East plays in U.S. military doctrine. You know that the region is flooded with American bases, armed forces and fleets that cruise near the shore. The Near East can be a decisive factor. It is the region from which the United States obtains half of all the oil it uses. We traveled through the United States and observed the life of this country with each participant in this conversation. And you will probably agree with me that America depends on oil to a considerable extent. Whatever area of life you mention, whatever you touch, or dig into, from the daily life of Americans to the forces that stand behind the assassination of President Kennedy, about which, Valentin Sergeyevich, you spoke recently in your program from Dallas--you are surrounded by oil. Oil is behind much of U.S. policy in the Near East, and it is the key to the solution of many riddles.

[Bovin] I would like to add to that. Naturally, oil is very important, and the U.S. strategy in the Near East is connected to it. But there are more general considerations here. The fact is that from the U.S. point of view, this is one of the regions of confrontation with the Soviet Union. This is a very important fact. The second, equally important fact is that by getting into the Near East, they try to somehow limit the political influence of the Soviet Union there. This is their interest and purpose. And secondly, they want to prevent a slide to the left in the general political situation in the Near East.

[Kobysh] And that is the actual situation.

[Bovin] Yes.

[Kobysh] But we must also keep in mind the device of American diplomacy and propaganda. They attach the label of Soviet threat to any region where there is a real possibility of the development of national-liberation movements and where the people come to power. Suddenly there is a clamor about the Soviet threat. It is a typical case. And the Near East is now in a stage of acute development of the national-liberation movement.

[Zorin] Well, colleagues, you have discussed the question of why the Americans are more active now. In this case it was a foreign policy consideration.

I would like to complete the picture and talk about the internal political considerations that President Carter and his advisers used as a guideline to a certain extent. The internal political situation in the United States is complicated. The first 2 years of Carter's presidency is nearing an end, and one cannot say that the record of the present administration is very positive. There have been no important achievements in internal affairs and the economic situation is difficult. Furthermore, unemployment is high and continues.

[Words indistinct] What has been achieved in previous years. If you consider the fact that in a few weeks the congressional elections are due and the presidential election of 1980 are not that far off, it cannot fail to worry the administration and the Democratic Party leadership. Especially since this dissatisfaction is quite open. Polls and public opinion questionnaires in the United States show a fast weakening of public and voter support for the present administration. Last month, in August, the authoritative Gallup poll showed that while in 1977 the activity of the President was approved by 67 percent of Americans questioned, in August of 1978 this approval had dropped to only 39 percent. So, 61 percent do not approve of the activity of the administration and its leadership. It is no accident that the U.S. press has begun saying that the Democratic Party leadership, not wishing to lose the White House, may wish to change leaders on the eve of the 1980 elections. There is talk of the political chances of Massachussets Senator Edward Kennedy. The Gallup poll says that he is well ahead of all other candidates, including President Carter. In brief, these complications in internal politics demanded that the administration take, if not effective actions, at least actions with some effect that could show that it had done something positive.

I think that this was taken into consideration when the Americans decided to risk the conference at Camp David, to show that such an important and complicated problem as the Near East yielded to a solution under the guidance of the United States.

To provide our viewers with an objective picture, it must be said that, at first, these calculations were justified to a certain extent. If you consider the latest polls taken after Camp David, it shows a growth of support for the administration of about 10-11 percent.

[Kobysh] Valentin Sergeyevich, I would like to add that it was not an easy job for the U.S. President. He spoke recently to editors of small local newspapers, and said: Never in my whole life did I think that I would be glad to leave Camp David and return to Washington.

[Bovin] There was another interesting feature in this talk between Carter and the newspapermen. One of the journalists said to Carter: I live in a small town with a population of about 3,000. Nobody there knows who Begin or As-Sadat are, but everybody asks why there is inflation, why bread is expensive, why meat is expensive. Mr President, since you were so successful in reaching an agreement on Near East affairs, maybe you can invite George Meany, the trade union leader, and the president of General Motors and try to reach an agreement to stop inflation here.

[Kobysh] And Carter answered that it is easier to die.

[Zorin] This proves the acuteness of internal political problems. I would like to return to the subject I mentioned, that at first it was all justified. However, it seems that some part of American public opinion succumbed to this propaganda treatment that claimed that an enormous success was achieved at Camp David. However, this is a temporary thing. After some time, when it becomes obvious that nothing has been achieved, this temporary rise of popularity may become a bitter hangover.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of our viewers to this problem. The Camp David conference lasted 13 days, and it has been another 13 days since Camp David. These days have shown much about whether Camp David was an agreement on paper or whether a real advance toward solution has been achieved there. I would like to ask you, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, to comment on the developments during the days after the Camp David conference.

[Bovin] These days have shown us an elementary fact, which was forecast by many, that the Arab world did not give its support to these agreements, it did not support the policy of As-Sadat. Even such bosom friends of As-Sadat as King Hassan of Morocco, or Sudanese President Numayri, do not support the Camp David line officially. I need not mention that the countries of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation have adopted a political reso' ion that you must all have read, comrades. They criticized Camp David very sharply a s-Sadat's policy as a policy of capitulation, treason, and so on and so forth. However, the greatest blow for the Americans was probably the opposition from Jordan and Saudi Arabia. I had this impression during the Camp David conference. While there was all this trumpeting about victory, the Americans and As-Sadat hoped that King Husayn and King Khalid would accept Camp David one way or another, particularly King Husayn. When Vance left for his last trip to the Near East, he was rather optimistic. And, I repeat, the greatest blow for the Americans was that neither Jordan nor Saudi Arabia supported the Camp David agreements.

However, this is what I would like to say, comrades: What is the Americans' game? What do they rely on? Two kinds of processes are involved here: processes connected with national liberation and social processes.

What do the Americans count on? Let us take Saudi Arabia, which is a theocratic state with a medieval political regime. Americans are scaring the Saudis with the radicalism of the Palestinians. They scare them by saying thatif a Palestinian state is organized, it would be a hotbed of leftist influence at the center of the Near East. Americans calculate that this feeling of social self-preservation of the ruling classes in Saudi Arabia will overcome the national feelings, as it happened in Egypt, by the way. As-Sadat has, in fact, given up these demands. However, the fact is that in Saudi Arabia this national feeling is closely interlaced with religious feelings. Saudi Arabia considers itself a stronghold of Islam. This is why the ruling circles in Saudi Arabia cannot refuse to support the rights of the Palestinian people, at least for the time being.

[Kobysh] Anyway Saudi Arabia, which is playing an increasing role, will play an even greater role in this region.

[Bovin] Americans count on succeeding in proving to Saudi Arabia and As-Sadat that social or class features are important to them and create a kind of bond between the ruling bourgeoisie in Israel, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and anyone else who would like to join. This is the policy they are pursuing. However, this policy, as we see, does not seem to become reality because it is rather difficult for Americans to achieve this in a region where nationalist passions are still burning.

[Kobysh] Valentin Sergeyevich, if I may, I would like to add to this subject of the second 13 days, a few views of my own. We have not yet mentioned the sensation that occurred immediately after the end of Camp David. Foreign Minister Kamil resigned immediately after the signing of these documents that you have discussed, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich. He simply took flight.

[Bovin] The same thing happened after As-Sadat went to Jerusalem last year. The foreign minister at that time also resigned.

[Kobysh] For As-Sadat, the resignation of this minister is something more important because Kamil was not simply a foreign minister of Egypt. Kamil was the closest associate of As-Sadat and was in prison with him at one time. To a certain extent he was As-Sadat's alter ego. The second sensation that we have not mentioned yet is the fact that Peking was one of the first to welcome the results of the Camp David conference, along with most NATO members. Nobody can deny that Peking is logical. I would like to talk about what these 13 days have shown us. Rather not the 13, but the first 2, 3 or 5 days.

Remember what Gorkey said? Remember the famous sentence from Klim Sangin, I think it goes: And was there a boy? Maybe there was no boy. Now, when one reads about how the agreements with As-Sadat are interpreted by Begin, one begins to remember, and was there a boy? Maybe there was no boy. And were there agreements? Maybe agreements did not exist. They interpret them quite differently. Only a few days have passed, and they project this agreement for many years ahead. Yet already they interpret them quite differently and have diverged. One side says that the agreement means one thing and the other says that it means something quite opposite. I think if 13 days have shown all this, can you imagine what will happen in half a year?

[Zorin] Facts prove that the deal was really made behind the scenes, and the question was solved without those who are most concerned--without the Arab people and without considering their interests. One gets the impression that since the Arab people do not support Camp David, As-Sadat will probably hold separatist talks. He will split from the united front; he has already split from the Arab countries, and will accept separatist talks. He has agreed to talks, and he will complete them. I would like to say that it was clear quite some time ago when As-Sadat took this path. I remember we discussed this question here in Studio Nine, and Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin suggested that this might lead to a separatist peace that As-Sadat would try to conclude. At the time the Egyptian press was very offended. However, some time has passed, and time shows that As-Sadat decided to continue along this path to the end, but I doubt that this will bring a real solution to the problem and not an illusion of such solutions.

Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, I would like you to reply briefly to American commentators who write that the Soviet Union is annoyed by the Camp David solutions because its national pride is wounded, since these problems were solved without the Soviet Union. What is the truth? Is it really a case of pride, or more important circumstances?

[Bovin] Well, I do not think that it is appropriate to talk about pride in this case. The Soviet Union understands well enough its position and its role in the world to consider any questions of prestige in this case. The real fact is that without the participation of all interested parties, and without the participation of the powers that could somehow guarantee a possible agreement in the Near East, no comprehensive agreement is possible. We have always said this, but unfortunately what we said turned out to be correct. Our position is explained not by wounded pride, but by the real facts, the proof that what the Americans propose and what As-Sadat proposes concerning separatist talks, and the policy of infringing on the basic interests of the Arab people, will not produce a settlement of the Near East conflict. The Soviet Union is anxious to direct the entire affair to a channel which would finally lead to a settlement.

At the moment, such a channel is the one leading to the Geneva conference; the machinery has already been created and it seems necessary to put it into operation. This is our position. In this case the decisive factor is not pride but a realistic political attitude and a realistic evaluation of the situation in all its complexity.

U.S.-Soviet Relations

[Zorin] Thank you. Today we have discussed several aspects of U.S. policy in the Near East crisis. I would like to remind you viewers that just a year ago a document was signed that outlined ways to solve the Near East problem. I mean the joint Soviet-American statement on the Near East, dated 1 October. Vitaliy Ivanovich, you remember we were in the United States at the time and saw the attack made on this document by reactionaries, conservatives and the Zionist lobby, and the fury this had provoked.

Now one has an impression--that is not an impression, but reality--that the United States has revoked its signature on this document. In this connection, one must wonder what it all means. This also passes the limits of just the Near East problem--it is very important by itself, and we have spoken much about it--but there is also the question of Soviet-American relations and the need for two leading powers to search for joint paths to solve the most important problems. I think that it would be right to dwell on this subject today. I would like to ask you to do so.

[Kobysh] Valentin Sergeyevich, as a historian you will understand me and therefore will forgive me if I answer your question in the historic context, because Soviet-American relations are not always understandable out of historical context. I do not want to begin from the beginning, but just want to remind you that we had many features and periods in our relations including ups and downs.

During the years of World War II, a cooperation in the struggle against the common enemy was forged. This cooperation was consolidated at the Teheran Conference, at the Yalta Conference, where a common view of the world after the war, of the people's security and on how it could be achieved was worked out.

At the end of 1945 and the beginning of 1946 the United States turned away from this agreement and toward the cold war. This was connected to several subjective and objective circumstances. The objective ones concerned the change in the correlation of forces in the world to the advantage of the Soviet Union and the emergence of socialism as a system. The subjective factors must also be taken into account. After Roosevelt, the power of the United States passed to anti-Soviet people such as Truman, Atcheson and Byrnes. This also played a role. For several decades the world was in the embrace of the cold war with all the unnumerable consequences that followed. Hundreds of billions of dollars were thrown to the winds for the production of arms. The world was frequently on the brink of war, the people suffered. And for what? What did the United States achieve? What did the creators of this policy achieve? History has already made its verdict--they achieved nothing.

When at the end of the sixties and at the beginning of the seventies a change became obvious in U.S. policy, it was an objective recognition of the fact that this course failed. This was not because someone in the United States was enlightened suddenly or because someone came to power who was more clever or more progressive than others. It was an objective reality of today's development of world events.

This reality was consolidated by several Soviet-American agreements. We approached this business with complete understanding of the situation in America and in the world. The agreement of May 1972 was a historic agrement in a way. You know what I am talking about, it was the agreement that outlined the principles of our relations and that guided the world to the policy of detente. There was much behind it, including good things. Very serious steps were taken to contain the arms race, including strategic offensive weapons.

When a change occurred in the United States, in Washington--and I would like to emphasize that there is some error here; it must not be connected just to President Carter's administration; it became obvious before, under President Ford--it did not just cause anxiety, it caused protests and very serious anxiety among the U.S. ruling circles themselves. Two tendencies became apparent within U.S. ruling circles, which still actively represent American policy. It is certainly not a simple process and certainly not as smooth as it sometimes seems from the propaganda point of view. There is a struggle between sufficiently powerful forces for and against detente. A policy that appears to the entire world to be an official Washington course is being forged with some pangs. You know that this official policy has not appeared at its best for the last 2 years.

Then there is the withdrawal of the United States from the agreement in Vladivostok. And concerning the question of questions--the SALT talks--a serious mistake in U.S. policy was the so-called human rights campaign. It backfired on official Washington. You could remind me now of the events in Nicaragua; there is much to say about that. But let us just imagine now what is happening in Nicaragua. It is a small country, but it is a country--there are people. In the last month, 10,000 people were killed and tortured to death in this country. They were killed and tortured to death by cut-throats who were trained in the United States, who were armed and equipped with American weapons. I have calculated--maybe the figures are not quite precise, but they give an accurate picture--that for Nicaragua, which has a population of just over 2 million, 10,000 people killed and tortured to death is equal to 1 million people killed in the United States. This is the size, the parameter of the tragedy that the U.S. neighbor, Nicaragua, is living through. And what is Washington doing?

[Text] Washington is calling for the preservation of standards of civilization in Nicaragua.

[Zorin] For army discipline.

[Kobysh] For army discipline. I have here a marvellous quotation from the British newspaper MORNING STAR: The streets of Nicaraguan cities are strewn with corpses, and the U.S. Government begs: Please increase the discipline slightly. That is what they ask the National Guard of Somozo. This is how Washington's policy on human rights, which was declared a doctrine, appears to the world. There have been several such failures in American policy in recent times. It only led, to one thing: The situation became extremely complicated, and I do not think that anyone in the United States, except a very narrow group of people, has won anything. I do not think that the American people observe all this or are indifferent to it. They naturally were anxious and irritated and sometimes angry, and all this was, of course, reflected in the popularity ratings of the U.S. administration that you were talking about, Valentin Sergeyevich.

The U.S. press is now saying that signs of a thaw have appeared in Soviet-American relations. I would not like to go into problems of semantics now--it is not a question of words, or signs, or thaw even if there is such a thing. The fact is that there are objective conditions for both our countries to reject momentary interests, to think of long-term interests of our people and the people of the entire world and to begin solving problems that are essential to happiness on earth and the people's security. Primarily, of course, it is the question of limitations on the arms race and strategic offensive weapons.

Speaking in Baku, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said very clearly and precisely that our position on this question has not changed at all. We see the basic task of our foreign policy as doing everything possible to end the arms race and to strengthen peace and security for the people. If these words are heard and correctly understood in the United States, and if concrete actions in this direction follow from Washington, our people and the people of the entire world will gain. I spoke very briefly about a very complicated and wide complex of problems that stand behind the expression "Soviet-American relations."

Of course Camp David did not contribute to the improvement of these relations. Of course it hides great complications. I would not like our viewers to get the impression that the decisions adopted at Camp David are in themselves so unreal and so absurd that they are no more than a sound in the air. I am sure you will agree with me that it is not so. It is all quite serious. They are decisions that complicate the situation in the Near East, since it is an important region of potential danger for the cause of peace in the entire world, they also complicate Soviet-American relations.

Washington's withdrawal from the agreement in the declaration of 1972 is another step in a direction contradictory to the desire of the world's people.

[Zorin] Well, we have used up the time given to us on the air, and it remains for me to thank you, colleagues, for taking part in our discussion and to thank our viewers for their attention. Until further meeting here in our Studio Nine, Thank you.

OPEC COUNTRIES, WESTERN CORPORATIONS CLASH AT SEMINAR

LD121448Y Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

["Serious Contradictions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vienna, October 12, TASS--OPEC, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, ended [its] seminar here devoted to the relations between Western industrial states and developing countries in the sphere of the oil industry. It was attended by representatives of 35 countries and also international organizations and big oil companies.

At the seminar, the OPEC member-countries raised the question of building up their own oil refining industry. In his concluding speech at the seminar, 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah, the oil minister of Kuwait, said that the oil producing countries were expecting deliveries of Western technology, aid in building oil refineries and chemical enterprise in the immediate proximity to oil fields.

The representatives of the Western oil corporations, however, refused to help the oil exporting countries. They referred to weakness of the oil market in Western Europe and to the losses from capital investments by industrialized Western countries in the oil refining industry of developing countries.

Local observers believe that the real cause of the refusal is the fear of the oil monopolies to lose the superprofits they make from importing cheap crude oil and marketing it after refining at high monopoly prices.

VIENNA RIGHTS CONGRESS REJECTS U.S. SUBVERSIVE EFFORTS

LD121225Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Igor Melnikov dispatch: "For Human Rights"]

[Text] Vienna--How is the teaching of human rights organized in different countries? This question was examined at an international congress held in Vienna on the recommendation of the UN Human Rights Commission and the UNESCO general conference. Representatives of 55 states participated in it.

The Vienna meeting has taken its place among the international forums held in recent years and devoted to the urgent and important topic of human rights. These forums have taken place within a UN framework or been initiated by public organizations--the debates have invariably centered on problems connected with the realization of fundamental economic, social and cultural rights. The opponents of detente, who have sought to lead the discussion of an urgent problem away from the highways into the blind alleys of the cold war, have always found themselves plainly isolated.

The question under discussion in the Austrian capital this time was examined attentively and comprehensively. Guided by the letter and spirit of the recommendations of the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation, the congress delegates adopted a final document pointing to the indissoluble connection between the struggle for human rights and the solution of an urgentproblem--the elimination of all forms of discrimination and exploitation--as well as to the fact that it is impossible to separate the question of human rights from the questions of peace and disarmament.

Precisely such a profound approach to the problem, envisaging the indivisibility of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, found support at the congress in Vienna. Despite all their endeavors, the U.S. representatives failed to force through "amendments" that would have reduced the significance of the points in the document concerning the pernicious influence of the arms race on guarantees of human rights and would have justified attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

The congress evaluated highly the broad explanatory work being done in the Soviet Union in the sphere of rights and freedoms, which has assumed special scope in the adoption of the new USSR Constitution. The delegates' attention was drawn to the words of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the seventh USSR Supreme Soviet session: "We want USSR citizens to have a good knowledge of their rights and freedoms and of the ways and methods of realizing them."

The useful work done in Vienna by eminent jurists from all continents will undoubtedly make a contribution to the further development of the struggle for human rights.

CONVENTION ON HOSTILE USE OF ENVIRONMENT TAKES EFFECT

LD121052Y Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 12, TASS--It was announced at United Nations headquarters that the convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification entered into force.

The entry into force of the convention required its ratification by no less than 20 states that signed this international agreement. The Laotian People's Democratic Republic was the twentieth state to ratify the convention.

Guided by the interests of strengthening peace, ending the arms race and saving mankind from the danger of the use of new means of warfare, the Soviet Union in 1974 submitted a proposal for the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other purposes incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health.

The Soviet peace initiative met with a broad response at the United Nations, and in December 1976, the 31st session of the United Nations General Assembly endorsed a resolution on drafting and concluding such a convention.

Its final text was signed in Geneva in May last year. Under this convention, each of the countries, parties to the convention, undertakes not to use in hostilities environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects to any other state party.

Among the countries that have ratified the convention are the Soviet Union, Britain, Mongolia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Cuba, Finland, Sri Lanka, Cyprus etc.

CEMA REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES UNGA SECOND COMMITTEE

LD120956Y Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 12, TASS--Problems of widening international economic cooperation are discussed in the Second, economic and financial, Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. During the discussion of these important matters, representatives of different states emphasize the importance and necessity of further deepening commercial and economic relations among countries which help achieve a better mutual understanding among nations, promote the spreading of detente, consolidation of peace and security of nations.

In his speech, the head of the CMEA delegation at the 33rd session of the United Nations General Assembly, Y. Pekshev of the USSR, stressed that deepening and perfection of cooperation and development of economic integration in the CMEA framework is implemented in accordance with the principles of socialist internationalism, on the basis of respect of state sovereignty, independence and national interests, non-interference in internal affairs of countries, complete equality, mutual advantage and mutual understanding.

Pointing to the steady high rates of economic development of CMEA countries, he said that though the population of ten CMEA countries makes up about ten per cent of the population of the world, their share in the world industrial output reached nearly 34 per cent in 1977.

The CMEA representative expressed the readiness of countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance to take an active part in international division of labour, specifically in implementation of large projects of international importance, for instance, in the sphere of power generation, industry, transport and environmental protection, in accordance with the unchangeable course of their peaceful foreign policy, in the spirit of the principles and commitments contained in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe that was signed in Helsinki.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ACTION AGAINST APARTHEID

LD121012Y Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] New York, October 12, TASS--The U.N. General Assembly held a meeting devoted to the international year for action against apartheid. It was keynoted by strong condemnation of the forces of racism and colonialism. Speakers at the meeting pointed out that the existence of racist-colonial regimes in the south of the African Continent jeopardizes peace and security in the continent and throughout the world.

Opening the meeting, Indalesio Lievano Aguirre (Colombia), president of the General Assembly, stressed that the problem of southern Africa stands out among the pressing international problems which should be solved as soon as possible in the interests of world peace. The world community of nations, he said, actively supports the struggle of the peoples against colonialism, racism and apartheid, regarding this struggle as an important contribution to improving and stabilizing the political climate in the world.

All efforts of the United Nations to eradicate the vestiges of colonial and racial oppression will be futile until the racist regimes are eliminated, until long suffering peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa achieve their lawful rights to freedom, independence and national sovereignty, said Jamaica's prime minister, Michael Norman Manley. Therefore, it is the United Nations duty to give all-out assistance and support to the struggle to rid southern Africa from the colonialist and racialist plague.

UNITED STATES

MCGOVERN ON IMPORTANCE OF U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD122226Y Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 12, TASS--Democrat Senator George McGovern, a noted American political figure, declared in support of a further positive development of Soviet-American relations. Lasting and stable relations between the Soviet Union and the USA are of great significance for preservation of peace in the world, he said speaking in the Senate. The senator pointed out that it is high time now to give up the old stereotypes as regards U.S. policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, that were wrought as far back as in the cold war times. The old attitudes are only a source of suspicion and distrust in each other, and cannot lead to the attainment of mutual understanding between the two states, the senator underscored.

George McGovern also emphasized that Soviet-American relations are too important for the United States that they be endangered by hasty and ill-considered actions taken under the influence of anti-Soviet propaganda campaign periodically launched in the United States by opponents of better relations with the USSR. It is necessary to give up such a course, as it may lead only to a worsening of relations between our states.

George McGovern pointed out that the conclusion of a new agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms will be an important milestone in the way of strengthening Soviet-American relations. In this connection he addressed his colleagues-senators with a call for actively joining in the work for explaining to the American public of advantages of curbing the arms race and the necessity of taking urgent measures in this field. He pointed out the positive contribution made in this direction by the activity of the American Committee on East-West Accord, which consistently comes out for curbing the arms race and improving relations between the Soviet Union and the USA.

George McGovern strongly criticised the actions of ultra-right wing organizations trying to impede the process of detente, to reverse the progress of relations between the countries. The senator noted that in spite of such actions by proponents of a "tough line" in relations with the USSR, an overwhelming majority of the Americans understand that ensuring the security of the United States depends in the first place on practical steps for limiting the nuclear arsenals of both countries, instead of continuing an uncontrolled arms race.

It is precisely why the USSR and the USA must now join efforts for fully eliminating the threat of nuclear war and for resolving other important problems of the present, George McGovern stressed.

BUSINESSMAN CALLS FOR MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL TRADE WITH USSR

LD122106Y Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 12, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports:

Reasonable American political figures and representatives of business circles are ever more persistently declaring for the development of mutually beneficial trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union, demanding that the artificial barriers in this way be removed.

There is no lack of good will and wish for an all-round cooperation with the United States on the part of the Soviet Union, said William Verity, chairman of the board of the major Armco Steel Corp. A fortnight ago, he said, I met with General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

I was tremendously impressed by his sincere wish for peace, striving to improve Soviet-American relations, broaden trade with the United States. Now it is for the American leaders to have their say.

Addressing a Senate committee, William Verity quoted Leonid Brezhnev as saying at the meeting with representatives of American business circles that the attempts of the United States to use trade as a tool of bringing political pressure to bear on the Soviet Union are introducing an element of instability into the whole package of bilateral relations, raising the question of reliability of the United States as a trade partner.

The policy of restrictions on trade relations with the Soviet Union, William Verity said, does not prevent the USSR from developing its economy through domestic resources and trade with other Western countries. This policy is detrimental only to the United States, depriving U.S. companies of lucrative orders, while their competitors in Western Europe and Japan are doing brisk trade with the USSR. If measures are not taken to rectify the situation existing now, the American businessman said, 28 big projects worth a total of 10 billion dollars, on which Soviet-U.S. talks are being held now, may go to the rivals of the United States.

William Verity, who is chairman of the board of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council from the American side, pointed to the inadmissibility of using trade as a tool of interference in the Soviet Union's home affairs, of making its development dependent on the foreign policy situation of the day. The figures, who are making attempts of this kind, he stressed, simply have no idea either of the realities of international economic relations, or of the Soviet system.

An overwhelming majority of the Americans, William Verity said, declare for building relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of peace and cooperation. The development of mutually beneficial trade is the best way towards this goal.

Addressing the committee, Former Secretary of State D. Rusk and Helland, former president of the Oil Equipment Association incorporating 210 American firms, declared in their speeches at the committee for normalizing Soviet-U.S. trade and economic relations. Even committee chairman Stevenson, who sponsored one of the discriminatory amendments against the Soviet Union, was forced to say that restrictions placed on American-Soviet trade had not brought about the "desired effect" and the time has come for "alternative" decisions.

ARTICLE CONTRASTS U.S.-SOVIET VIEWS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

LD111527 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 October 1978 publishes on page 2 a 2,200-word article by Aleksandr Chakovskiy under the heading "Let's Speak Frankly." Pegged to the first anniversary of the new Soviet Constitution, the article contrasts Soviet and U.S. views on human rights, condemning Western "attempts to slander the Soviet Constitution" and "'defend'" human rights in the USSR, noting that while the United States scores the trials of Soviet citizens who have attempted to "undermine, slander or overthrow the social system for which millions of Soviet people have given their lives." The American Constitution also provides for sanctions against people who try to overthrow the existing order. Chakovskiy goes on to speak of the files kept on millions of U.S. citizens, alleges that the law against organized crime is used against "liberal and progressive organizations" and quotes Andrew Young's remark about the existence of political prisoners in the United States. He then states that while the Soviet Constitution guarantees citizens the right to work, housing, free medical care and education, none of these are regarded as human rights in the United States. Finally, he notes the United States' failure to sign various international conventions on human rights and states that the Soviet Constitution also contains a clause committing the Soviet Union to the pursuit of a peace-loving policy.

SOVIET COMMENTATOR DECRIES U.S. DECISION TO ADMIT SMITH

LD121712Y Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] The stay of Ian Smith in the United States is another illustration of how official Washington treats in reality the question of respect of human rights in other countries. Guided by the concern for human rights, the United Nations Organization has adopted a number of decisions aiming to bring about a complete isolation of the Smith regime. The world community keeps urging that economic, political or any other contacts with Ian Smith and his associates be stopped. Resolution 253 of the Security Council calls on all the countries, members of the United Nations Organization, to ban from entering in their respective territories any person holding the Rhodesian passport. Yet officials of the State Department (?say,) that the United States can ignore these demands of the United Nations.

At the request of a group of senators, Ian Smith was granted an entry visa. High-ranking officials of the administration are having talks with him and the American television provides him an opportunity to appear on TV. I find it difficult not to share the views of those Americans who voice their indignation with the arrival of the racist leader in their country. News agencies report that demonstrations in Washington and Atlanta, Georgia, demanded that Ian Smith be ordered out of the country. Indeed, official claims that Ian Smith's visit will be used to prevent chaos in Zimbabwe sound pretty unconvincing. In reality, the invitation extended to Ian Smith may well be interpreted as a gesture of support, and as such it would impair the establishment of a genuinely democratic government in that African country.

One can only wonder at the obvious short-sightedness of those American politicians who keep pinning their hopes on the racist regime, the very existence of which is a challenge to people's conscience. Guided by their neocolonialist objectives, these politicians continue to count on the regime whose days are actually numbered. Even American observers begin to admit today that the racists will fail to preserve their rule, which is yielding to the pressure of the mounting national liberation movement in Zimbabwe.

A New York TIMES observer, Lewis, points out that Ian Smith and his tiny minority are no longer in control of the events. They're aware of this and pretty soon, maybe in some months, they will find themselves out of business, so to speak. Though the Smith regime is doomed, this does not mean that it will cease to commit brutalities towards the Zimbabwe people and stage armed provocations against its neighbours.

The closer the downfall of the regime, the more desperate become its attempts to hold power. This makes the support given to the regime by official Washington, which allowed its leader Ian Smith in the United States, increasingly dangerous. This danger has been stressed by a group of African countries in a message forwarded by them to the United Nations general secretary, Kurt Waldheim. These countries feel that the permission to come to the United States, given by the administration to the racist leader, is bound to encourage the regime to step up its actions against Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana and to intensify the policy of repressions and brutalities towards the people of Zimbabwe. This group of African countries questions the new policy pursued by the American administration towards Africa, as well as its claims of adherence to the policy of respect and defence of human rights. I must say that these countries have every reason to do so.

U.S. REPORTEDLY ALLOWING PRC TO BUY COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE

LD122250Y Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] According to an ASSOCIATED PRESS report from Washington, the Carter administration has informed Peking that the Chinese will be allowed to buy an American communications satellite and that the United States will launch it. Administration sources claimed that the satellite sale would not technically violate the long-standing United States policy against the sale of military equipment to the Chinese, but they acknowledge that it might improve Chinese military communications.

Peking has shown much interest in various arms produced in the West, and has sent a number of military delegations to shop for them, namely vertical-take-off-and-landing jets, tanks and electronic equipment.

SAMOA TO HAVE ONLY 'TRUNCATED' REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS

LD112150Y Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 11, TASS--The Eastern Samoa is a colonial acquisition of the United States of America, writes IZVESTIYA's commentator. Recently the U.S. House of Representatives adopted a bill under which the territory "gets the right" to send its representative to U.S. Congress. "Favoured" by this decision, the islanders, beginning from 1980, will have in U.S. Congress their own representative who will, however, have no voice. Thus, the Eastern Samoa has joined the group of countries including Guam, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico--American possessions which also have such a "truncated" representation at U.S. Congress.

Official Washington which does not miss an opportunity to glibly talk about the "protecting human rights," demonstrates an immediate change of heart when the issue is the colonial possessions of the United States. Representatives of the U.S. administration lost no time in welcoming the decision of the House of Representatives perceiving in it a factor conducive to consolidating "the beginnings of self government."

The sponsors of this bill imbued with the spirit of neocolonialism, have turned their back to the demand of the population of the Eastern Samoa to be granted independence, the commentator continues. The bill contains no mention of the demand which has for a number of years been a subject deliberated by the various U.N. bodies.

The appearance of yet another, divested of any authority "representative" of a U.S. territorial possession in Congress cannot mislead any one as to the true objectives of Washington's imperialist policy.

The system of colonial possessions of the imperialist powers now, at the close of the 20th century, looks anachronistic politically. That is why world public is increasingly outraged by the efforts of the Western countries, and above all of the United States of America, to use every means available to prevent a final liberation of the peoples from colonial oppression.

U.S. CONGRESS APPROVES BILL TO EAVESDROP ON FOREIGNERS

LD130950Y Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 13, TASS--The House of Representatives of U.S. Congress endorsed the final version of the bill which determines a procedure for listening in to conversations and intercepting the correspondence of foreign organizations and foreigners that are in the United States territory.

This unprecedented bill juridically seals the right of U.S. secret services to listening in to telephone and other conversations, intercept postal and telegraph correspondent of the institutions of foreign states, organizations and companies as well as individual foreign citizens that are in the territory of the USA.

It is pointed out here that U.S. special bodies and first of all the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency have been, for decades already, unceremoniously spying on embassies and other foreign institutions as well as on U.S. companies connected with foreign states. All this is done on the plea of 'ensuring the security' of the United States.

SURVEILLANCE OF CITIZENS BY U.S. DOMESTICALLY, ABROAD HIT

LD121222Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Washington POST published an article about the surveillance of U.S. citizens conducted by federal police, the CIA, the FBI and other special services. According to the paper this surveillance constitutes a gross violation of the civil rights and liberties of American citizens.

Our commentator Yevgeniy Kachanov reports:

The reason for the new U.S. press publication is the recent establishment of special police detachments to strengthen the surveillance apparatus. Their main task is surveillance of progressives, civil rights, fighters, ethnic minorities representatives who demand an end to the shameful practice of racial discrimination. The United States recently in a series of special decisions has adopted regulations on the activities of special services especially in surveillance of progressive Americans. These decisions legalize the unceremonious interference by authorities in the private lives of citizens. Specifically, the police, the CIA and the FBI have been granted the right to tap telephones and carry out warrantless searches of private residences at any time. Thus, under the pretext of national security interests such important democratic rights as secrecy of mail and sanctity of the home are being grossly violated.

In their effort to stop the rising movement in defense of American civil rights, the authorities resort to brutal methods. New facts about the situation in the Marion Federal Prison, Illinois, have just recently come to light. Many civil rights fighters are languishing there. The prison guards literally terrorize the inmates, one of whom was recently beaten unconscious. In the prison there is a so-called conduct control center that consists of sound-proof isolation cells that are practically never empty. Many prisoners are kept there for years. Illegal mind-suppression experiments are conducted on them, and dubious narcoctics are tested on them. As a result, there were cases when prisoners could not stand the torture and committed suicide.

American special services increasingly are blatantly interfering in lives of other countries. The London weekly TIME OUT wrote about one of five CIA bases in Britain. It is situated in the small town of Chicksands, northwest of London. Telephone conversations of millions of Britons, and naturally first and foremost of trade union activists, many members of Parliament, members of progressive parties and organizations are tapped here.

The information obtained as a result of telephone taping, notes a bulletin of the state research investigation organization, is extensively used by U.S. intelligence for interference in the political life of Great Britain. Thus, under CIA pressure, British authorities adopted the decision to expel U.S. journalists Agee and Hosenball. They published a number of expositions about the subversive activities of the U.S. special services.

Many champions of the working people's interests, arms race opponents, and advocates of better relations with the Soviet Union have become victims of persecution based on CIA data. This activity by U.S. intelligence, according to admissions in the press, constitutes a gross violation of British laws. However, official London is turning a blind eye.

U.S. AUTHORITIES PLAN TO CURB PRESS LEAKS BY OFFICIALS

LD111325Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1027 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington--The U.S. authorities intend to begin a new attack on the democratic rights of Americans.

The Senate Intelligence Committee has published a report which in effect calls for stepping up judicial repression of "dissident" Americans. Instead of seeking effective means of putting an end to the CIA's illegal activities, the senators, it would seem from their report, have been concentrating their attention on how to deal with those who publicize material that "compromises" the espionage department.

In close cooperation with the Justice Department and the CIA, the legislators have produced a series of recommendations, implementation of which is meant to make Americans "lose their taste" for expressing their discontent. The draft proposes working out a "strict administrative procedure" for punishing those officials who, as a sign of their disagreement with the government's actions, pass revealing documents to the press.

All these proposals are dictated by the desire of official circles to block channels for informing the public of abuses of power.

In recent years, all America and the world have learned about Pentagon crimes in Vietnam, CIA and secret police inhuman operations, the "Watergate scandal" and mass corruption in Congress. The authorities have apparently decided not to permit a repetition of such scandals, which expose the true nature of the much-praised "American democracy."

TASS NOTES CARTER'S 'CRUSADE' TO OVERCOME U.S. VOTER APATHY

LD111732Y Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 11 October, TASS--Yuriy Levchenko, a TASS correspondent, reports:

The decline in the Americans' trust of U.S. political institutions and the growing apathy and indifference of the voters give rise to a serious concern among the ruling circles of the United States. The Democratic Party officially announced a nation-wide campaign to draw the maximum number of Americans into polling at the forthcoming mid-term election in November during which a third of the Senate, the entire House of Representatives, governors and local government bodies in a number of states are to be elected.

An alarming and unprecedented tendency towards the U.S. population's losing interest in the election of their own government has been observed over the past twenty years. This was admitted in a speech at the National Committee of the Democratic Party by the U.S. President Carter. In 1950, two thirds of Americans took part in the elections whereas this year two thirds intend to remain at home. Out of all countries of the world, the United States ranks the first by the number of constituents who do not go to the pools. The President pointed out that such an attitude is in point of fact a serious censure of the electoral process in the United States. According to him, it is brought forth by two main causes: the Americans' disillusionment with the government after the war in Vietnam and the Watergate scandal as well as by the widespread conviction that participation in voting will change nothing at all. President Carter announced a "crusade" to draw the Americans into polling, to rectify one of the most serious defects of the U.S. electoral system. Observers' opinion is that this is a difficult task. The Americans are deeply disappointed with the fact that the present administration buried in oblivion its pre-election promises of 1976 to slash the military budget and to take energetic measures to solve the country's acute social problems. Neither do they see any special difference between the Democrats and the Republicans in U.S. Congress which increases appropriations to the Pentagon while slashing funds, on the plea of"economizing", for the solution of such topical problems as inflation and unemployment. It is understandable therefore that John White, chairman of the National Committee of the Democratic Party, rather cautiously appraised chances for success of the "crusade" for the Americans' votes. He said it will be not so bad if only more than 33 percent of voters go to the polls in the November election.

INCREASES IN FUNDS FOR RADIOS LIBERTY, FREE EUROPE

LD122156Y Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 12 October, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: The U.S. Government has officially sanctioned an intensification of subversive propaganda against socialist countries. President Carter has signed a bill that drastically increases allocations for the slanderous activities of the "Liberty" and "Free Europe" radio stations in the 1979 fiscal year, that began on October 1. The new law provides for the allocation of 88 million dollars to the so-called International Radio Broadcasting Council that is officially in charge of these stations, which actually belong to the sphere of activity of the CIA. As compared to the previous fiscal year, the budget for the subversive radio stations was increased by 19 million dollars at once. The considerable increase in the budget of the "Liberty" and "Free Europe" radio stations is part of a government plan aiming at expanding the psychological war against states of the socialist community. In the course of the fulfillment of the first stage of this plan, 12 new retransmitting stations were put into operation in West German territory in 1977, and broadcasting time in the language of the Baltic peoples was increased. It is planned to double the power of these slanderous radio stations by 1981. On giving the "green light" to the radio provocateurs, Washington unambiguously declared for continuing ideological subversion and flagrant interference into the internal affairs of sovereign states, this contradicting generally accepted international norms and laws, and also the provisions of the Final Act of the European conference in Helsinki, which was signed, among others, also by the United States.

NOVOYE VREMYA ATTACKS CHINESE EXPANSIONIST PLANS

LD042124Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1520 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 4 October, TASS--"Striving to make a wide use of the Hoa Chiao in their expansionist plans, Peking is counting above all on their economic influence," writes the foreign political weekly NOVOYE VREMYA. "The foreign Chinese bourgeoisie have a capital investment in the economy of the five countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations alone valued at more than $16 billion. This is more than the total capital investment of all U.S. monopolies. The Chinese bourgeoisie control up to 85 percent of all commercial operations in these states and around 50 percent of all foreign commercial deals. The Overseas Chinese occupy key positions not only in the towns with their offices, banks and supermarkets, but also in rural localities."

NOVOYE VREMYA notes that "in occupying the key positions in foreign trade and export production in Southeast Asia and having a practical monopoly of the internal trade and money market, the rich Hoa Chiao control the levers that influence the region's economic development."

The journal further indicates that "there are other Hoa Chiao organizations with which Peking is strengthening links, for example, the Chinese secret societies--the Tongs--which are especially active in Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Hong Kong. They are engaged not only in robbery, blackmail, narcotics and dealing in 'livestock.' The tongs, or, as they are also called, the Triads, have experience in fulfilling even more delicate operations. In 1969, they played a not insignificant role in provoking bloodshed in Malaysia. On the instructions of the Peking special services, the Tongs are taking part in illegally transporting Chinese agents from Hong Kong to Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries. Chinese agents are stirring up activity in Southeast Asia, regarding these numerous and clandestine secret societies as their reserve."

NOVOYE VREMYA writes that "in Malaysia, Burma, Thailand, Singapore, the Philippines and other states, antigovernment detachments which receive weapons, ammunition, money and propaganda literature from China, are at work. Many of them are Hoa Chiao."

Recent events lead one to the conclusion that Peking's leadership is implementing a program using the Hoa Chiao in the interest of their hegemonistic policies, NOVOYE VREMYA concludes.

PRC PURSUES 'COMMON GOALS' WITH IMPERIALISM IN AFRICA

LD1212335Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Article by TASS political observer S. Kulik "Self-Exposure"]

[Text] The desire for hegemony over the developing countries remains one of the chief components of the PRC's foreign policy strategy. And the Chinese leadership is paying particular attention to Africa.

It should be stressed that this "attention" is quite strongly pronounced. Analysis of the actions of Peking diplomacy in recent years indicates that none of the West's neocolonialist actions in Africa has lacked support from Peking. The first significant symptom of the PRC's alinement with the imperialists was the Biafran crisis when Peking supported the separatists, who were in the pay of the Western oil monopolies, in the struggle against Nigeria's unity and integrity.

Later, Peking gave its support to the splittist grouping called the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), whose leader, H. Roberto, was known to be a paid agent of the CIA.

The common foreign policy goals of international reaction and the Maoists have also been apparent in a series of other questions. They both played on the chauvinist sentiments of the Somali leaders and jointly incited them to aggression against Ethiopia; and they remained ostentatiously silent over foreign armed interference in the affairs of Western Sahara, the Republic of Chad and the Comoros Islands....

However, as the neocolonialist interests of the West, above all the United States, zeroed in on Zaire and the countries south of it, Peking's diplomatic center of gravity also began to shift in that direction. Washington made no secret of the reason for this interest. One of the chief aims was to "encircle" Angola, deal with the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and thereby put up a reliable shield north of South Africa and create a continuous bloc of pro-Western states along the entire west coast of Africa south of the equator containing half the continent's mineral resources.

Angola, which is currently in the forefront of the struggle against racism and neocolonialism in Africa, was made the chief objective of Peking's subversive activity. China has yet to recognize the lawful government of the People's Republic of Angola (PRA), but it is helping the splittists. According to London's THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, Chinese weapons are currently going not only to the FNLA but also the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), whose soldiers are being trained by mercenaries sent by Pinochet.

Judging from recent reports, Peking also intends to take under its wing a third anti-Angolan splittist grouping--the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave. The president of this puppet organization, Henrique Tiago Nzita, who is backed by Mobutu and by U.S. and French oil monopolies, has accepted a Chinese Government invitation to pay an official visit to Peking.

It is indicative also that when Washington, for example, talks about "the Kremlin's intrigues in Africa," it cites Chinese sources for the sake of greater credibility. And when Peking propaganda releases another stream of anti-Soviet slander, it borrows the arguments for it from speeches by reactionary American politicians.

The coordination of action between Peking and Washington was particularly obvious during the recent visit to the PRC by Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser. As can be judged from an article published in the Washington POST, the viewpoints and anti-Soviet interests of the participants in the Chinese-American dialog in Peking were so similar that there was nothing left for Z. Brzezinski to do but to "play along with the Chinese"....

It turns out that Chinese diplomats are pursuing a course much further to the right than that of some of their European colleagues, frequently doing dirty work which the United States and its NATO allies are reluctant to take on.

Finally, during the recent events in Africa there was a particularly devious manifestation of a community of interests between the PRC and racist South Africa, the African peoples' bitterest enemy, which is the chief stronghold of imperialism on the continent. There have long been secret trade and economic relations, in defiance of UN decisions, between Pretoria and Peking. However, since the joint actions against Angola, political ties between the racists and the Maoists have also grown stronger.

The plan to create the so-called "African intervention forces" proposed by Washington and supported by some of its NATO allies was joyfully received in Peking and Pretoria. Peking was quick to describe the creation of these "intervention forces," whose job would be to help the West implement its neocolonialist policy using Africans for the purpose, as "independent Africa's answer to ever-increasing Soviet expansion on the continent." The "intervention forces" are a tool for splitting Africa. It is from the same positions that Peking has warmly supported the advocates of the so-called Red Sea bloc which Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Sudan are throwing together in northeast Africa from blatantly chauvinist positions.

The new trends in Peking's African policy, which have emerged in a situation where neocolonialist circles, using fabrications about the "Soviet threat" as a cover are organizing a frontal offensive against progressive forces in Africa, indicate that the PRC is pursuing a line toward rapprochement with American imperialism and all reactionary forces in the West and on the African Continent.

PRC SEEKS TO USE OIL AS POLITICAL WEAPON AGAINST NEIGHBORS

ID121235Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Skosyrev dispatch: "Oil and Peking's Policy"]

[Text] Singapore--Representatives of four leading U.S. oil corporations recently visited the PRC. They arrived at the invitation of the Chinese authorities for secret talks on prospecting for oil and extracting it from the bed of the Yellow, East China and South China seas. Talks on this subject have also been held with emissaries of Western European companies and with members of the delegation accompanying Komoto, Japan's minister of international trade and industry, on his trip to Peking.

What, then, does Peking need from the oil magnates? C. Phillips, president of the U.S. National Council for U.S.-China Trade, who was well informed about all the ins and outs of the talks, told journalists: Peking used to declare publicly that 10 "new Ta-Ch'ings" (a large oilfield in northeast China) would be discovered on the mainland in the next few years. Today, the Chinese leaders deliberately do not recall this.

Although experts have made only an approximate assessment of the oil deposits, the Chinese press is constantly publishing exaggerated, optimistic statements by leading Western oil businessmen about the prospects of extracting "black gold" from the seabed in conjunction with China. The ballyhoo over Chinese oil has not been raised without purpose.

Events confirm the correctness of the forecasts of U.S. scientist S. Harrison, author of the book "Chinese Oil and Asia," and other specialists who have shown in their works that the emergence of Chinese oil onto foreign markets will harm the interests of oil-producing states, including those in Southeast Asia. Indonesia is already feeling the unfavorable consequences of the emergence of a Chinese rival on the Japanese market. Last year Japan devoured 48 percent of the oil exported by Indonesia, but this year Indonesia's exports are falling. Japan's ruling circles, seeking political rapprochement with Peking and reckoning on extensive purchases of Japanese goods by China, intend to double imports of Chinese oil by 1982 even though, because of its large sulfur content, it will cost more to refine than Indonesian oil. If the present trend is maintained in the future, by 1990 Indonesia will have been totally ousted from the Japanese market, (M. Merrou), publisher of the regional journal PETROLEUM NEWS printed in Hong Kong, warns.

Peking has begun attaching great significance to oil in its plans to extend its influence in Southeast Asia. Its political claims on the waters and islands of the South China Sea represent a serious threat to the countries of the region. It is worth remembering that signs incorporating the entire South China Sea into Chinese territory were included on maps published in Peking in the first 10 years after the PRC's proclamation. After oil-bearing strata were discovered in the shoals of this sea, Peking demonstrated its readiness to back up its claims with force by capturing the Paracel Islands in 1974.

Diplomacy was also set to work. When the Philippines began exploratory drilling in the region of the Spratly Islands, the PRC Foreign Ministry issued a protest statement which maintained that the islands of the South China Sea belonged to China. This assertion has been repeated in statements by Chinese representatives at sessions of specialized UN organs and in Peking newspaper articles. One of them called more than 200 islands, shoals and reefs in the South China Sea "part of China." Following the logic of the Peking expansionists, it turns out that China's marine border is situated in the immediate vicinity of the coastal shelf of the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia. (Incidentally, it may be recalled that the PRC has not abandoned its claims to the Senkaku Islands, which Japan considers its own. And traces of oil have been discovered on these islands).

These are the ins and outs of Peking's "oil diplomacy." By attracting the multinational corporations, the Chinese leaders are seeking to use oil as a political weapon directed against the economic interests of neighboring and contiguous countries.

REVIEW OF TASHKENT BROADCASTS ON CHINA MINORITIES ISSUE

NC130930 [Editorial Report--NC] Taskent in Uighur to Sinkiang from 11 to 25 September carries the following material on national minorities in China and the USSR:

At 1430 GMT on 16 September the radio carries a report quoting the Urumchi radio as saying that a high-ranking official from Peking, who recently visited the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, stated that "the state will not extend aid to Sinkiang for implementation of the economic development plan. This has provoked deep displeasure among the local people of Sinkiang." Some reports say that in some parts of the Sinkiang Uighur region people have expressed their protests.

At 1430 GMT on 21 September the radio carries a talk entitled: "A Constitution in Practice." The commentator says: In September 1954, the first session of the Chinese People's Congress proclaimed the Chinese Constitution... "But when the provisions of this constitution became known, great dissatisfaction was expressed in the national minority regions." "They had lost hope in the promises of the Chinese propagandists." The Uighurs, the Kazakhs, the Mongolians as well as the Tibetans and the Tungans had expressed their disapproval. "However, the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party urged the government to form administrative organs from the ranks of the local people and to offer opportunities to national cadres. The congress also urged that national minority peoples be assisted in establishing social and cultural relations among them."

"But the Maoist officials did exactly the opposite. They replaced the representatives of the national minorities with Chinese." "Following the bloody movement called the Cultural Revolution, the administrative organs, too, were replaced by the revolutionary committees on which the local people were represented by only one member." "These committees were composed wholly of revolutionaries." "The autonomy of the minority regions was eventually eliminated." "Mao's followers destroyed the national cultural heritage and insulted the national cadres. They also destroyed the customs and traditions of the people."

"The new Constitution makes no mention of the national minority peoples. It only stipulates cooperation among the peoples of China."

At 1530 GMT on 21 September a poorly heard talk criticizes the Chinese radio and press for falsely picturing the Sinkiang people as doing well. The commentator states: "On the contrary, these people are robbed of their natural resources in preparation for war." "No one seems to care about the well-being of the Sinkiang people."

At 1430 GMT on 22 September the radio carries a talk criticizing the Chinese leaders for not fulfilling their pledges. The commentator says: "Twenty-nine years ago, when China's revolution triumphed, one of the pledges made was to develop the cultural standard of the peoples, but subsequently the Maoists prepared punitive camps for intellectuals and composers in the national minority regions." "During the period of the bloody Cultural Revolution, Mao's aggressive forces banned the activities of the cultural associations in the national minority regions. They destroyed cultural and artistic works in Sinkiang, Inner Mongolia and Tibet." "National institutions, painters and other artists were subjected to all sorts of insults."

At 1530 GMT on 25 September a very poorly heard talk praises the progress made by the Uzbek women and girls in various fields of science and art and draws attention to the backward state in which women and girls in Sinkiang are kept.

GROMYKO-LED DELEGATION LEAVES MOSCOW FOR ROMANIA

LD131054Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A CPSU delegation consisting of Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, head of the delegation; Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Bucharest today on a friendly visit.

Drozdenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Romania, is also a member of the delegation.

The delegation was invited by the RCP Central Committee.

HONECKER, SEW CHAIRMAN SCHMITT HAVE FRIENDLY DISCUSSION

LD122302Y Moscow TASS in English 2232 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin, October 12, TASS--The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Erich Honecker met Horst Schmitt, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, as well as other leaders of the party, here today. During the friendly discussion, Horst Schmitt described the situation in West Berlin and the activities of the West Berlin communists.

We are resolutely opposed to the West's attacks on the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin as well as on the treaties and agreements with the GDR, he stressed. Of vital importance for West Berlin are good relations with its socialist neighbor. The Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin favours a strict observance and full implementation of the quadripartite agreement. This, above all, concerns the provision according to which West Berlin is not an integral part of the FRG and cannot be controlled by the latter. Those wishing a reliable future for the city must advocate the development of goodneighbourly relations of peaceful coexistence with the GDR, the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, against any attempts to tie that city up to the NATO policy of the arms race.

Erich Honecker assessed highly the struggle of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin for the social and political interests of the working people as well as its internationalist position.

In the GDR's opinion, it is possible and desirable to continue the process of normalizing the bilateral relations with West Berlin. This requires strict observance and full implementation of the quadripartite agreement and other international legal instruments as well as good will, Erich Honecker pointed out.

In the course of the discussion which revealed a complete coincidence of views of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, the increasing responsibility was stressed of the international communist movement in the struggle for peace and social progress. Erich Honecker and Horst Schmitt have declared their resolute opposition to the plans to produce and depoy neutron weapons in Western Europe. They confirmed the fidelity of the Socialist Unity Party to Germany and the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin to the principles of proletarian internationalism and charted ways for a further development of the fraternal cooperation between the two parties.

BELGIAN PRIME MINISTER TINDEMAN TENDERS RESIGNATION

LD111736Y Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, October 11, TASS--Prime Minister of Belgium Leo Tindemans today tendered a resignation. Political commentators attribute it to the aggravation of differences between parties of the governmental coalition on economic and social matters.

CP LEADER MCLENNAN ATTACKS UK FOREIGN POLICY, WAGE CURBS

LD121459Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Text] London, 9 October, TASS--G. McLennan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain [CPGB], has sharply criticized the British Government's foreign policy. Speaking at a meeting in Aberdare, he said, in particular, that the violation by British oil monopolies of UN decusions on Rhodesia is a betrayal of the interests of the African national liberation movement. It is necessary, G. Mclennan also noted, to implement all-embracing political, economic and military sanctions against South Africa, through which oil deliveries were made to the Smith regime in Rhodesia.

Concerning the "single currency system" which is being created within EEC framework, G. McLennan indicated that for Britain to join it would be one more step on the path of the integration of capitalist Europe, and this will intensify the threat to British sovereignty.

G. McLennan also dwelt on the recent British trade unions congress and the ruling Labor Party conference. The fact, he stated, that they rejected the government's policy of limiting wage increases creates the conditions for extending the working class' struggle for its interests. Communists, G. McLennan noted, are waging a consistent struggle against the "social contract"--an agreement by which the trade unions agreed to limitation on wage rises for workers and employees in exchange for government promises, which have remained unfulfilled, to insure that the standard of living of the working people's masses is maintained.

G. McLennan announced the start of a CPGB campaign against unemployment and for an increase in wages for workers and employees and a reduction in the length of the working week.

KEBIN SHARES IMPRESSIONS OF VISIT TO FRG

LD120917Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] Bonn--A delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by I.G. Kebin, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities' Legislative Proposals Commission and chairman of the Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium, has been in the FRG on an official visit.

IZVESTIYA correspondent N. Polyanov asked the head of the Soviet delegation to share his impressions of this visit.

We traveled to the FRG at the invitation of the Bundesrat--the West German Chamber of the Laender--I.G. Kebin said. In 1976 a Bundesrat delegation visited the Soviet Union. The exchange of visits between Soviet and FRG parliamentarians is becoming a good tradition and is helping to establish and develop contacts between our countries' legislative organs and find ways toward mutual understanding between our peoples.

The Supreme Soviet delegation visited the FRG capital, Bonn, Cologne, Duesseldorf, Duisburg and Mainz. We met and talked with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Dr Gerhard Stoltenberg, president of the Bundesrat and prime minister of Schleswig-Holstein, and a number of federal ministers, Bundestag and landtag deputies, representatives of business circles and public figures. We also visited a number of enterprises, familiarized ourselves with the country's cultural life and visited the Karl Marx house-museum in Trier.

The meetings and talks in the FRG showed us again that important positive changes playing an important role not only in the development of bilateral Soviet-German ties but also in European politics in general have taken place in our countries' mutual relations.

Now, 5 months after the visit paid to the FRG by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, you can feel even more distinctly the historic significance of this visit for Soviet-FRG relations, for the consolidation of European security and cooperation and for world peace. Many people we spoke with agreed that the Soviet-West German dialog at summit level which has been conducted for a number of years now convincingly confirms the fruitfulness of detente and the enormous potential of the further development of Soviet-West German cooperation on the basis of mutual advantage and mutual understanding.

Of course, during our meetings with West Germans we also sometimes had occasion to argue. But when talk turned to the key thing, the fact that peace is the supreme value on which the political efforts of both states and the efforts of other countries should be focused, we always found a common language.

The idea of the need to develop long-term, large-scale economic relations between our two countries is taking ever deeper root in the FRG. FRG citizens assess highly the fact that our two countries have concluded a 25-year economic agreement opening up very broad opportunities for new forms of economic cooperation, including cooperative production and the implementation of joint projects.

On leaving the FRG we will take home favorable impressions of the cordiality and industry of the FRG people who, like all peoples in the world, sincerely want peace.

SOVIET CONSUL COMPLAINS OF NEOFASCIST ACTIVITIES IN AUSTRIA

DW120946Y Moscow in German to Austria 1946 GMT 11 Oct 78 DW

[Text] The TASS correspondent reports from Vienna: USSR Consul General in Salzburg Aleksandr Matveyev, in a talk with the landeshauptmann of Carinthia, Leopold Wagner, condemned the rally of former SS members which took place at [place indistinct] near Klagenfurt. He pointed out that such meetings are contrary to the provisions of the state treaty on restoration of an independent and democratic Austria, which prohibits any fascist propaganda in the country.

The Soviet representative characterized the SS rally as provocatory and stressed that SPOE, OEVP, FPOE and armed forces participation in such meetings cause special concern.

U.S.-ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN PEACE TREATY TALKS OPEN IN WASHINGTON

LD1213154Y Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

["Formulating Separate Deal"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, October 12, TASS--The TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov, reports:

Tripartite talks on the conclusion of a separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel are opening here today. The Israeli delegation is headed by Foreign Minister Dayan and Defence Minister Weizmann, the Egyptian by the new minister of defence and munitions industry, 'Ali, and also by acting Foreign Minister Ghali.

The talks will be opened in the White House by U.S. President Carter which, as said in official circles, once again confirms Washington's interest in their "successful outcome". The working meetings are to be held at the official guest house, Blaire House, flying the United Nations flag, though, as is common knowledge, this international organization has nothing to do with the separate deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv, which runs counter to United Nations resolutions and is spearheaded against the interests of genuine peace in the Middle East.

The positions of the sides have become still clearer in the time following the Camp David meeting, where the "framework" for a separate treaty between Israel and Egypt had been worked out.

Egypt fully passed over to the side of the enemies of the Arab peoples and no longer makes sham statements alleging that it was going to uphold the interests of the other Arab countries and the Palestine people. Recently President as-Sadat in public rudely attacked Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

It is common knowledge that Egypt itself has got nothing out of this deal. Above all, it did not achieve restoration of its sovereignty on the Israeli-occupied Sinai Peninsula and as before, cannot administer his territory.

The Israeli delegation is mainly interested in the political aspects of the separate treaty with Egypt. It vigorously objects to a discussion of questions related to the Israeli occupation of the Jordan West Bank and the Gaza Strip and also the question of the Israeli settlements in those regions.

Israel's position is fully shared by the United States, which believes that the parties to the talks must not be side-tracked by extraneous problems. At the same time American official quarters expect that differences and disputes may arise in the talks and, therefore, intend to keep them under their strict control from the very outset.

Just as at Camp David, the American side will thoroughly control all news for the press concerning the talks.

Observers point out that the American side is going to step up the talks proceeding from inner-political considerations. Congressional elections are drawing close and the administration hopes to raise the prestige of the president and the ruling Democratic Party by means of the talks.

On the whole, the United States links with the Washington talks far-reaching plans for the intensification of its military-political influence in the strategically-important Middle East region.

The U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT points out that Pentagon strategists, specifically, state that the two new air bases the United States will build in the Negev Desert will be absolutely necessary in the contingency of United States military operations in the Persian Gulf area.

At the same time, the United States has not abandoned its intention to split the front of Arab countries that are wholeheartedly coming out against the Camp David deal. After the failure of the attempt to impose the Camp David agreements straight-away upon the Arab countries, American diplomacy passed over to the tactic of "little steps", is exerting continuous pressure, first and foremost, on Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Beirut, October 12, TASS--Pushing through the Israeli-Egyptian deal and imposing it upon other Arab countries, the United States seeks to establish its domination in the Middle East, the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR writes. This explains its unconditional support of Israel, which is regarded in Washington as the United States outpost in the Middle East and a carrier of the its far-reaching plans in that region.

Assertions of the United States that it is "unbiased" on the Middle East issue, the newspaper points out, are exposed by the fact alone that the separate deal is being formulated simultaneously with Washington's drafting of new programmes of military and economic supplies to Tel Aviv.

FURTHER REACTION TO RESULTS OF CAMP DAVID MEETING

Glukhov in PRAVDA

LD121123Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Glukhov article: "Calculations and Miscalculations"]

[Text] The other day a meeting of representatives from the Israeli-occupied territories was held in the Arab part of Jerusalem. Taking part were more than 120 prominent public figures and the mayors of all the cities on the West Bank of the Jordan. The conference unanimously rejected the separate deal at Camp David as well as the idea of their involvement in talks with Israel based on the agreements signed there.

This is one more indication of the failure of the current attempts to find conciliators on Israeli-controlled territory, present them as "representatives" of the Palestinian people and substitute them for the PLO. Washington, Cairo and Tel Aviv calculated that the Palestinians in the occupied territories would either tremble in the face of the threat of Israeli military repression or be tempted by promises; however, these calculations proved unjustified.

All the United States' efforts to end Cairo's isolation on the eve of the resumption of the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks on 12 October in Washington have so far been fruitless. The Arab world's rebuttal of the Egyptian leadership's conciliatory course is increasing. The National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which unites Syria, Algeria, Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the PLO, occupies an active position in this. Most of the Arab countries, as well as those in the Israeli-occupied lands, have rejected the policy of separate deals. Forces opposing the attempts of imperialism, Zionism and reaction to resolve Near Eastern affairs behind the backs of the Arab peoples are now being activated and rallied.

At the same time, maneuvers by the opponents of a comprehensive Near East settlement are continuing. U.S. envoys are exerting considerable efforts to get even one more Arab country involved in the separate talks.

But life shows the uselessness of attempts to mislead the Arab peoples and impose unacceptable solutions on them. Those who launched the outflanking manuevers should take into account that the Arab countries are not submissive pawns in a game. Nobody will be able to insure a lasting settlement of the Near East conflict without them, on their behalf or against their legitimate rights and interests. They have the last word.

Egyptian Progressive Party's Criticism

LD122323Y Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 12, TASS--The National Progressive (left-wing) Party of Egypt is rejecting the Camp David accords both in their form and content. It holds that these accords, far from serving as a basis for a comprehensive and just Middle East settlement, rather lead to consequences that are very dangerous to the Arab liberation movement and open doors for direct U.S. interference in the Middle East conflict.

A statement to this effect was made at the People's Assembly of Egypt by its deputy, Chairman of the National Progressive (left-wing) Party of Egypt Khalid Muhyi ad-Din.

The terms for peace contained [words indistinct] said accords, Muhyi ad-Din pointed out, constitute an encroachment upon Egypt's sovereignty and security. Contrary to generally recognized standards of international law, they provide for a "normalization" of Egyptian-Israeli relations and the cancelling of the boycott of Israel by Egypt even before the completion of the first stage of withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied (?Sinai) Peninsula.

The Egyptian political figure described as an infringement upon Egypt's national sovereignty the articles of the accords, which set no limitations for the stay in the Egyptian territory of international U.N. troops and set the areas of their stationing only west of the Egyptian-Israeli border outside the Israeli territory. The agreements deprive Egypt of the right to have military airfields in Sinai, Muhyi ad-Din pointed out, while Israel will have two airforce bases in direct proximity to the peninsula, all spending worth a total of one billion dollars on their construction being undertaken by the USA. This, he stressed, will inevitably lead to the establishment of Israeli command of the air space of the peninsula and the peninsula itself.

The most serious shortcoming of the Camp David accords is that on Israel's insistence they do not make any mention of the principle of inadmissibility of seizure of foreign lands by means of force, which is placed on record in Resolution 242 of the U.N. Security Council. This enables Israel to further insist on the occupation and annexation of lands of the Arab states neighbouring on it.

Leader of the Socialist Party for Action, which is being created, Deputy Ibrahim Shukri, also criticised in the People's Assembly the Egyptian delegation, which signed the Camp David accords. He said that the schedule for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the territory of Sinai Peninsula is unjustifiably protracted and demanded that it be reduced from three to one year. I. Shukri also declared against establishing diplomatic and other relations between Egypt and Israel before full withdrawal of Israeli troops from Sinai Peninsula is completed.

Egyptian Officials' Remarks Cited

LD121604Y Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 12, TASS--Prominent Egyptian state and political leaders who were members of the Revolutionary Council that guided the 1952 July revolution made an address to President as-Sadat urging him to give up implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli agreements signed in Camp David since they believe these agreements go against the interests of the Egyptian people and all other Arab peoples.

We, political leaders who participated in the making of the glorious Egyptian revolution of 1952, just as all Egyptian people, strive for peace and liberation of lands that are under the oppression of Israeli occupation, the address says. At the same time we are well aware that there is a great difference between genuine peace based on justice, ensurance of security and national sovereignty and restoring the lost rights and false peace that does not lead either to restoration of rights or to establishment of stability, and only leads to the loss of the fruits of the past struggle and of hopes for future.

Proceeding from this, we regard it our patriotic duty to declare that the documents signed at Camp David are incompatible with all that was earlier said by the president of the republic and do not differ practically in anything from the "plan" of the Middle East settlement that had been advanced earlier by Begin. Contrary to what the Egyptian people and other Arab peoples are striving [for], these documents do not contain even a promise on Israel's part to withdraw its troops from the occupied bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Sector. They do not say a word either about the right of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination, or about Israel's intention to stop construction of ever new settlements in occupied lands in contradiction to international law, or about the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian Arab people, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, or about return to Arabs of the eastern part of Jerusalem, where Islamic holy places are situated.

The agreements signed in Camp David thus impart a seal of legality to Israel's acts that are contrary to law, lay down the legal basis for continuation of Israel's occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Sector and actually lead to complete liquidation of the Palestine problem as such.

As to the Egyptian-Israel agreement with regard to the Sinai Peninsula, it is nothing but a separate document with all the negative consequences to follow for Egypt, first of all. Under this agreement, Egypt discards its historic commitments with regard to Arab peoples, despite the fact that the permanent Constitution of the Arab Republic of Egypt describes them as "inseparable part of the Arab nation"...Egypt's withdrawal from confrontation with Israel weakens considerably the united Arab front and creates a threat that it will become a victim of the U.S.-Israeli plot. At the same time, Egypt's withdrawal from the confrontation resulted in the decrease of its power in the face of Israel, which relies on unlimited assistance from the United States. Egypt's future cannot be imagined apart from the Arab world in which Arab peoples connected by unity of land and common destinies are supplementing and enriching each other. Egypt's isolation from the rest of the Arab world, a dream of all colonialists and imperialists over a long time, is being implemented now through imposing on Egypt a military, economic and political rule of Zionism and through drawing the entire Middle East in the sphere of U.S. imperialist influence. And though the first point of the agreement on Sinai envisages restoration of complete Egyptian sovereignty over Sinai, the subsequent points, one after another, curtail that sovereignty.

These days, official organs of the mass media mislead on purpose the Egyptian people, strengthening in them illusions that the peace treaty with Israel will result in improvement of their material position through cutting the country's military spending. But the end to the arms race in the Middle East is not in sight. Already now Israel seeks to make the U.S. ruling circles agree to supply it in the years ahead with almost 14 billion dollars worth of military equipment, which will supplement the huge arsenals of the latest weapons that Tel Aviv already has. In these conditions Egypt, if it really cares about its national sovereignty and security, can do nothing but continue enhancing its combat preparedness, and, consequently, allocate ever larger sums for military spending is far less than the sums that are now squandered by the state without any benefit for the people...

In these days that are decisive for the entire Egyptian people, we regard it our duty to proclaim that not all chances are yet lost for implementing the supreme interests and goals of the Arab nation that can be achieved by restoration of unity of Arab ranks faced with the common danger, the address says in conclusion.

The address was signed by members of the Revolutionary Council 'Abd al-Latif al-Bagdadi, Zaharia Muhyi ad-Din and Kamal ad-Din Husayn.

FORMER EGYPTIAN CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF ON AS-SADAT REGIME

LD122204Y Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, October 12, TASS--As-Sadat does not have the trust of the army, said General Sa'id ad-Din Ash-Shazli, former chief of general staff of Egypt, speaking in an interview with the ALGERIE ACTUALITE weekly.

The "theatrical" reshuffles and changes made by As-Sadat after the October war of 1973, he pointed out, inflicted irreparable damage to Egypt, to the prestige and dignity of Egyptian soldiers. This policy is strongly condemned among the Egyptian people, above all in the army.

Speaking on the present political power in Egypt, General Ash-Shazli described it as autocratic and containing no forms of democracy. Decisions are taken in Cairo not according to the laws of logic, but according to the moods, he stressed.

The Egyptian general strongly criticised the policy of the United States in the Middle East and the mediatory role of former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. The aim of the American mediatory mission, he pointed out, consisted in removing Egypt from the battlefield and permitting Israel to master the situation in that region. This aim has been achieved after the Camp David meeting, as the Camp David accords are directed in the first place at immobilizing the Egyptian Armed Forces, Ash-Shazli stressed.

The Egyptian general highly evaluated the Soviet Union's disinterested aid to Egypt on the eve of the October war of 1973. No other country in the world can do what the Soviet Union has done for us. A result of it was Egypt's victory in the October war of 1973, Ash-Shazli said.

MOSCOW MEETING CELEBRATES 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF PDRY

LD122308Y Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 12, TASS--"A close, truly friendly cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and other fields has formed between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen.

Our peoples are united by joint struggle against imperialism and reaction, for peace and security, for the relaxation of international tensions," it was stated by Deputy Chairman of the USSR-PDRY Friendship Society Nikolay Korolkov. Today he delivered a report at a meeting in Moscow's Friendship House devoted to the 15th anniversary of the revolution in the PDRY. Present at the meeting was the PDRY charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, Abu Bakr Muhammad Nasir.

Nikolay Korolkov, deputy chairman of the Moscow Regional Soviet, stressed that the history of the people of South Yemen is a history of struggle for freedom and independence carried out for many generations. "The people of South Yemen," he said, "had to exert tremendous efforts in order to resist the intrigues by forces of imperialism and reaction, to protect its lawful right to develop along the road of social (?and economic) progress."

The speaker noted that the USSR was one of the first to recognize the PDRY. Soviet people highly appreciate the policy of strengthening and developing relations of friendship with the USSR pursued by Democratic Yemen.

Nikolay Korolkov said that the First Congress of the Yemen Socialist Party, held in Aden, will go down in history as an outstanding event embodying the resolve of the Yemeni people and its leaders to build a new society.

Soviet Magazine Marks Anniversary

LD121334Y Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

["Road of Creativity and Progress"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 12, TASS--The magazine ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY observes the 15th anniversary of the glorious date in the history of the people of Democratic Yemen--the beginning of the armed popular uprising against British colonial rule. The magazine says that the Soviet people entertain feelings of profound appreciation for the fraternal Yemeni people, support their just struggle.

"The leadership of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] regards as the major task of its foreign policy the all-round development of friendship and cooperation with the progressive forces of our epoch, with the socialist states, primarily, with the Soviet Union," the magazine points out.

"Relations between our two states cover different aspects of social life--economy, commerce, science and culture. Guided by the principles of proletarian internationalism, the Soviet Union renders assistance in the development of the national economy and culture of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Created in the republic with the participation of the USSR is a modern fishing fleet; the Bayhan Dam; several industrial enterprises have been built or are going up in the republic; oil and other minerals are being prospected; hydrogeological surveys are being conducted to use the discovered water sources in agriculture and industry. The Soviet Union renders the PDRY assistance in the training of qualified personnel for her national economy."

"The PDRY plays a substantial role in the national-liberation struggle of the peoples," the magazine continues. "It is in the front ranks of the fighters against imperialism, colonialism and reaction, for peace and social progress. The republic's firm anti-imperialist stand deals a tangible blow at the plans of the imperialists to galvanize their neocolonialist and militarist intrigues in the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea basin.

"Together with the progressive regimes of Algeria, Libya, Syria, Iraq, and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the PDRY stigmatized the separatist negotiations between Egypt and Israel, which interfere seriously with the negotiations between Egypt and Israel, which interfere seriously with the overall settlement of the Middle Eastern problem, undermine Arab solidarity and obstruct the just struggle waged by the Arab peoples for their rights". "The PDRY attaches much importance to the development of relations with the progressive regime of the African countries, particularly with revolutionary Ethiopia." "The building of a new life in the PDRY is proceeding in difficult conditions. The deepening of progressive reforms in the republic, its firm anti-imperialist, anti-colonial course give rise to sharp dissatisfaction of the Arab reaction and the imperialist forces, which do not cease their policy of gross pressure, threats and provocations against the PDRY. The groundless attacks on the PDRY will not mislead Arab and international public opinion. The many-years-long struggle of the Yemeni people against colonialism, for the freedom and progress of their homeland, their contribution to the all-Arab struggle against imperialism, Zionism and Israeli aggression, have earned Democratic Yemen high prestige and respect among all those who prize the ideas of peace and freedom."

AUCCTU APPEALS 'SEVERE SENTENCING' OF TUNISIAN TU LEADER

LD092004Y Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, October 9, TASS--In a telegramme to the president of Tunisia, Habib Bourguiba, the AUCCTU expressed alarm in connection with the severe sentencing of Habib Achour and other former leaders of the General Tunisian Association of Labour that is being prepared. The death penalty is threatening people who are widely known in the international trade union movement and who have devoted their life to activities in the defence of the interests of Tunisia's working people. On behalf of millions of Soviet working people united in trade unions, the AUCCTU supports the statements of the WFTU and other international trade union centres and calls on the president of the Tunisian Republic to ensure a fair trial, to display humaneness and to prevent acts of cruelty in respect of Tunisia's trade union leaders.

JORDANIAN RELIGIOUS LEADERS ARRIVE IN ALMA-ATA

LD092012Y Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Alma-Ata, October 9, TASS--A delegation of Jordanian shaykhs, headed by Shaykh Ahmad Tarauna, vice chairman of the National Consultative Committee of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, today arrived in Alma-Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan. The delegation of Jordanian shaykhs arrived in Alma-Ata from Tashkent, the capital of the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan. Before departure Shaykh Ahmad Tarauna gave an interview to a TASS correspondent. "We have seen a miracle in Uzbekistan: a barren desert has been turned into a flourishing oasis," said Ahmad Tarauna after his trip to the Hungry Steppe. We saw nothing there to prove its name, but instead we could see endless cotton fields, on which combine harvesters were doing the work of one hundred peasants each." "We note with satisfaction that Moslems in the Soviet Union are free to profess their religion," Ahmad Tarauna pointed out.

BRIEFS

NEW KUWAITI AMBASSADOR--Moscow, October 6, TASS--New ambassador of Kuwait to the USSR, A. Najim Adil Jarah, has arrived in Moscow. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD]

BREZHNEV GREETS NETO ON ANNIVERSARY OF FRIENDSHIP TREATY

LD121015Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Antonio Agostinho Neto, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola:

In connection with the second anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola, I send you and the friendly people of Angola cordial congratulations from the Soviet people and from myself personally.

The Soviet-Angolan treaty, which laid sound foundations for the consistent and long-term development of relations between our states, accords with the vital interests of their peoples, contributes to fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation and signifies international solidarity in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, and for peace and international security.

I express confidence that the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our states, peoples and parties will continue to strengthen and broaden for the good of the Soviet and Angolan peoples and in the interests of peace and progress.

Accept, Comrade Neto, my sincere wishes for your good health and further successes in leading the building of the new life in People's Angola.

With respect,

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

Neto Greetings to Brezhnev

LD130749Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

Two years ago, on 8 October 1976, the People's Republic of Angola and the USSR signed a treaty on friendship and cooperation, thereby solemnly laying the foundations for cooperation between our peoples in defense of their social gains and for the further strengthening of the ties of friendship and fraternity.

Our countries came out in favor of the unity of all progressive forces, peace, freedom, independence and social progress.

In the time since the treaty was signed contacts between representatives of our people have expanded; multifaceted cooperation between our states has further developed.

The friendship between our peoples is an important factor in the progress achieved in our countries in the sphere of constantly improving social conditions on the one hand, and creating material foundations for building a socialist society on the other.

The movement of the peoples still under the yoke of racist minorities on the African Continent is striving for new victories in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism. We are confident that in the last analysis that struggle will lead to extension of the zone of freedom to the entire world and will increase the potential for expressing the genuine feelings of all peoples in favor of peace, social progress and freedom.

With a feeling of deep joy in connection with the development of our bilateral relations and the victories achieved by the peoples, I have the honor of conveying to you, esteemed Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the most cordial greetings.

On behalf of the Angolan people I take pleasure in sending the Soviet people, the CPSU and the USSR Government fraternal wishes for further successes in building a socialist motherland.

[Signed] A. Neto.

WESTERN SECRET SERVICES INCREASING ACTIVITIES IN RHODESIA

LD121456Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Report by Georgiy Voytsekhovskiy from Dar es Salaam--read by announcer]

[Text] Western secret services have sharply stepped up their activities in Rhodesia. Secret instructions containing a directive to intensify intelligence information gathering on the territory of neighboring independent African states, particularly Zambia and Mozambique, have been intercepted.

There are reports that intensive training of espionage and subversive groups to be dispatched to the frontline states has begun in special Rhodesian camps in accordance with the directive. The training in directed by officers of Western intelligence services, who, according to eyewitness reports, are appearing ever more frequently in Salisbury parading as diplomats, merchants and businessmen. Two spies, who were detained in the Mozambique Province of Manica, have admitted that they were trained in Rhodesia under CIA instructions and that they crossed the border with Mozambique during the incursion operation.

Intelligence data are also collected by Rhodesian air reconnaissance. It has become known that the Smith regime recently received aircraft and helicopters specially equipped for aerial photography from a number of NATO countries. These aerial spies are appearing more and more frequently in the airspace of sovereign African states bordering on Rhodesia. Five of them were recently shot down by Mozambique anti-aircraft defense.

Western intelligence services, first and foremost the CIA, are directly connected with the establishment of the mercenary legion in Rhodesia. They also finance the training of mercenary killers in Rhodesian camps. According to incomplete data, they already number some 15,000 cutthroats from the Republic of South Africa, the United States, Britain, France and the FRG.

GROMYKO RECEIVES VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER TRINH

LD121224Y Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 12, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, today received Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, deputy speaker and foreign minister of the SRV, who had stopped over in Moscow on his way home.

Andrey Gromyko and Nguyen Duy Trinh had a talk in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal friendship during which they discussed a number of questions of bilateral relations and also some international problems of mutual interest.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership, Andrey Gromyko reaffirmed solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people in their struggle for building a prosperous socialist society, in defence of their independence and sovereignty.

Nguyen Duy Trinh expressed heartfelt appreciation of the Vietnamese people, the Communist Party and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the CPSU Central Committee, the Government of the USSR and the Soviet people for their support of Vietnam's just cause.

REPRESSION, GROWING OPPOSITION CONTINUE IN CAMBODIA

LD121447Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Hanoi, 9 October, TASS--Despite the condemnation of all progressive mankind, the Phnom Penh clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary is wallowing more and more deeply in crimes against the people, NHAN DAN notes. The fierce campaign of terror mounted in the wake of the almost total annihilation of the genuine revolutionaries, the newspaper points out, is being accompanied by constant shootings of workers, peasants, representatives of the intelligentsia and even schoolchildren. This campaign covers the north and northeast parts of the country from Prey Veng to Svay Reing and Kompong Cham, from Kandal to Ratanakiri.

According to Cambodian refugees, NHAN DAN goes on to note, almost all the officers in the eastern military district, from squad commanders to regimental and divisional commanders, have been shot. The population of the "people's communes" created following the Chinese model and also the military units who rose in struggle against the present regimes have also been subjected to repressions.

The Phnom Penh elite, the newspaper points out, has been seized by panic because in many regions of the country resistance is growing to the inhuman system of "people's communes." The nation's instinct for self-preservation in the face of genocide is developing into an uprising for the sake of its own salvation.

Hanoi, 9 October--Actions by the people against the Phnom Penh clique are broadening in 16 of the 19 Cambodian provinces, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN writes today. Continuing to pursue a policy of genocide in the country and to wage the border war against Vietnam unleashed on instructions from Peking, the Phnom Penh rulers find themselves in a critical situation. The insurgent patriots are continuing the struggle. Partisan zones have been created in a number of regions. Some of Cambodia's armed forces have gone over to the people's side. The border war against Vietnam--a war which serves Peking's great-power schemes--is failing. Many units and subunits of the Phnom Penh clique's regular forces have been routed.

Although Phnom Penh's Chinese patrons are constantly delivering weapons and ammunition to Cambodia, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has found itself in total isolation. Resistance from Cambodia's people is broadening, and they are fully determined to punish this clique for its innumerable crimes against the nation, the newspaper writes in conclusion.

AAPSO DELEGATION VISITS VIETNAM, RECEIVES AWARD

LD080527Y Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, October 7, TASS--A delegation of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization led by Deputy Secretary General of the AAPSO Nuri Abdel Razzak arrived on a friendly visit in Hanoi at the invitation of the Vietnamese Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. The delegation includes leaders of the Afro-Asian solidarity movement of Sri Lanka, France, South Africa and the Soviet representative, Secretary of the AAPSO S.I. Kalandarov.

The ceremony of the presentation to the AAPSO of the Order of Friendship, the government award of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, was held in the Vietnamese capital. This award was given to the AAPSO for a great contribution to organizing a broad international movement of solidarity with the Vietnamese people in the years of the war of resistance against the USA and at present, in the period of peaceful socialist construction.

Speaking at the ceremony, the General Secretary of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Xuan Thuy highly assessed the activity of this representative international public organization, stressing that it made an important contribution to the great victory of the Vietnamese people in the struggle for freedom and independence and is a powerful source of inspiration in peaceful socialist construction in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

In the years of the struggle against the aggression, all the progressive forces, the national-liberation movement, the socialist community and particularly the Soviet Union sided with the Vietnamese people, Nuri Abdel Razzak, the head of the AAPSO delegation, (?said at) the ceremony of the presentation of the award. And now, in the period of the struggle for socialist construction and defence of national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the international public is on the side of Vietnam.

Nuri Abdel Razzak stressed that the AAPSO exerts the efforts to enlist the international public for assistance to Vietnam in overcoming the aftermaths of the natural disaster that hit Vietnam.

During the visit in Vietnam, the delegation that came on a solidarity mission will visit districts of the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border, a number of provinces of the south that were hit by the recent flood and will meet representatives of the Vietnamese public and leaders of the Vietnamese Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

SOVIET OFFICIALS, LAO MINISTER DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD061053Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 4 October a meeting took place between S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, N.V. Talyzin, USSR minister of communications; and K. Boupha, Lao minister of posts and telecommunications. Questions of Soviet-Lao economic and technical cooperation were discussed. S. Phetlasi, Lao ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-DPRK DIPLOMATIC TIES NOTED

LD122030Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Vladimir Korolev commentary]

[Excerpts] Currently, People's Korea is one of the industrially developed states of Asia. But socialist construction in the Korean People's Democratic Republic [DPRK] is [word indistinct] in the context of its condition of a split Korea. Despite all the constructive efforts by the Government of the DPRK, the country has for more than 30 years already remained divided. This was because of the occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops and the antipopular policies of the Seoul regime.

The latest events show that the United States does not intend to carry out its promises to withdraw its ground forces from the south of the Korean Peninsula. America is planning to further strengthen South Korea's Armed Forces and grant the Seoul regime more military aid. The United States is (?whipping) up tension in that area of the world. The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are giving active support to the peace policy of the DPRK. They support its just cause, its efforts to secure the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea. The Soviet Union invariably supports the DPRK's proposals on creating conditions for unifying the country on a peaceful, democratic basis without any interference from outside.

Kim Il-song Message to Brezhnev

LD111105Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

I express profound gratitude to you for the cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings which you sent on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people on the 30th anniversary of the formation of the DPRK.

I take this opportunity to express the confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries--Korea and the Soviet Union--will continue to strengthen and develop still further in the common struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and war and for the triumph of the great cause of socialism.

I wholeheartedly wish you and the fraternal Soviet people still greater successes in the struggle to fulfill the 10th 5-Year Plan outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

JAPANESE NAVAL EXERVISES AIMED AT CONSOLIDATING MILITARISM

LD112255Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Vladimir Tsvetov report from Tokyo]

[Excerpt] When the Japanese ruling circles were creating the Self-Defense Forces 26 years ago, they tried to mask their unconstitutional actions by claims that the newly formed military units would be a purely police force. Today, the ruling camp makes no secret of the fact that the self-defense troops are a real army with all the ensuing power. But the current naval exercise is not confined to training alone; it is part of a government political program aimed at strengthening the positions of militarism in the country.

Having (?failed) last year to review the peaceful Constitution of the country, Japanese reaction has undertaken a dodging maneuver so that external and internal political realities would turn the Ninth Article in the Constitution into words with a beautiful sound but empty in their meaning. Having concluded a treaty with China, Japan has given a legal form to a constitutional course for expansion, which is covered up with the concept of opposition to hegemonism--and that is a merely propaganda concept. Working out emergency laws, the ruling class of Japan would like to bring the political situation in the country in line with such a course. The current naval exercises--the largest in the postwar history of the Japanese Navy--is the nature of a military demonstration that is intended to show to the world at large, and to the democratic forces in Japan, the government's firm resolve to bring to the end the process of the country's militarization.

One can only agree with Prof (Katsutomo Ota) of Hosei University, who has declared this: A large part of the Liberal Democratic Party, starting with Prime Minister Fukuda, is certain to use this treaty with China, which stands for an arms buildup, to eliminate the war allergy that exists among the people. This is shown, added the professor, by the raising of the question of emergency laws along with the talks over the Japanese-Chinese treaty.

There is another feature of the current naval exercise: It will end on the day when China's deputy premier, Teng Hsiao-ping, arrives in Japan, as if Japanese reaction would like the Chinese hegemonist to praise the combat readiness of the Japanese Navy and its ability to carry out the provisions of the Japanese-Chinese treaty.

I will again quote Prof (Katsutomo Ota): As for the Chinese statements about the buildup of the Japanese Armed Forces, Teng Hsiao-ping is to repeat them naturally at a news conference in [words indistinct]. It is quite legitimate to believe that Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Japan, just as those by other Chinese leaders, will be used for the propaganda of a buildup of Japan's military might.

PRAVDA Reportage

LD121431Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent I. Latyshev dispatch: "Maneuvers Planned"]

[Text] Tokyo, 9 October--As the press here reports, the command of the Japanese "Naval Self-Defense Forces" intends to hold large-scale maneuvers 11 through 22 October in the Hokkaido-Okinawa region. All five of the main naval bases of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces"--Yokosuka, (Kure), Sasebo, Maizuru and Ominato--will cooperate at the same time in the maneuvers.

About 140 ships (more than 90 percent of the total number of ships in the Japanese Navy), 170 aircraft and 28,000 servicemen (about 80 percent of the total personnel of the "Naval Self-Defense Forces") will participate. These will be the biggest sea maneuvers by Japan's Armed Forces in the entire postwar period. Overall leadership of the maneuvers will be exercised by Admiral (Rekhey Oga), chief of the Japanese Navy Main Staff. This is the first instance in the last 12 years of direct participation by the Main Staff in Japanese naval maneuvers. Peace-loving circles of the Japanese public view the upcoming maneuvers by the Japanese "Naval Self-Defense Forces" with concern as evidence of the activation of militarist elements in the country.

SOVIET-JAPANESE BODY DISCUSSES SECURITY ISSUES IN TASHKENT

LD120951Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Tashkent, 7 October--TASS--The fourth Soviet-Japanese symposium on problems of security in Asia concluded its work here today. These traditional meetings of scientists are held annually on the initiative of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, as well as the Japanese Association for Cultural Ties with the Soviet Union. Urgent problems of security and the relaxation of tension in Asia and the Pacific region and questions of the development of neighborly relations between the USSR and Japan were discussed during the 3-day debate, in which eminent scientists and public figures from the two countries and journalists participated.

FUKUDA-SCHMIDT TALKS OPEN IN TOKYO 11 OCTOBER

LD111226Y Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, October 11, TASS--Talks have opened here today between Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who arrived for a four-day official visit in Japan on Tuesday. On the agenda of the talks are questions pertaining to bilateral relations and international issues. As seen from official reports, Takeo Fukuda and Helmut Schmidt have discussed today the international situation, in the first place East-West relations, the economic situation in the capitalist world after the summit meeting of the seven leading capitalist states, which was held in Bonn in July this year. They also touched upon some issues of the situation in Asia after the conclusion of the Japanese-Sino "Treaty on Peace and Friendship," relations between industrialized and developing countries and other problems. In connection with the visit of the West German chancellor to Japan, the local press points out that Japan and the FRG hold similar views on a number of political issues and that they strive to counteract the economic policy of the United States trying to bring pressure on partners in the field of trade and finance, and shift onto them the burden of its economic difficulties. At the same time, observers draw attention to the serious trade and economic differences dividing Japan and the FRG. This is connected in the first place with lack of balance in bilateral trade. The Japanese side had a favourable balance of 1,290 million dollars in its trade with the FRG last year.

CORRECTIONS TO ITEM ON ROK MISSILES, ARMED FORCES MODERNIZATION

The following is a correction to the item entitled "New ROK Missiles, Armed Forces Modernization 'Provocative'," published in the 10 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page M 2:

Page M 2, first paragraph, line four make read ... is, on the boundary line [kyonggyeson] with the DPRK ... rewording, supplying vernacular.

CPSU GREETS PERUVIAN CP ON ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDATION

LD101113Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To the Peruvian Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee:

The CPSU Central Committee sends you and all Peruvian communists and working people fraternal greetings and warm congratulations in connection with the 50th anniversary of the founding of the PCP.

Founded by the outstanding Peruvian Marxist Jose Carlos Mariategui, the PCP has traveled a long path of struggle against imperialism and the local oligarchy and for national independence, peace, democracy and social progress. It defends the interests and rights of the working people, safeguards the progressive transformations effected by the Armed Forces' government and exposes the intrigues of reaction supported by imperialist circles. The Peruvian communists are making a contribution to the struggle for the cohesiveness of the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, and proletarian internationalism and against all manifestations of present-day revisionism. The CPSU highly assesses the fact that the PCP has already consistently come out and continues to come out for a policy of friendship with the Soviet Union.

We wish the PCP further rallying of its ranks and new successes in the struggle for the cause of the working class, peasantry and all working people of Peru.

Long live the PCP!

May the friendship between the communist parties of the Soviet Union and Peru and between our countries' peoples strengthen!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

PRAVDA Article

LD121341Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[V. Tikhmenev article: "Defending the Working People's Interests"]

[Excerpts] A Marxist party, which initially called itself socialist, was founded in Lima on 7 October 1928 on the initiative and under the leadership of the outstanding Peruvian Marxist and ardent revolutionary Jose Carlos Mariategui. It soon succeeded in uniting disparate groups of communists which were being persecuted and victimized by the authorities and reaction. In 1930 the party began calling itself the Peruvian Communist Party [PCP].

Over the past 50 years the Communist Party has traveled a long and difficult path of selfless struggle for the interests of the working class, the vital rights of the broad masses of the working people and the entire people, and in defense of Peru's national riches and sovereignty.

From the moment it was founded the PCP advocated establishment of diplomatic and trade relations between Peru and the Soviet Union. In the difficult years of World War II Peruvian communists headed a broad solidarity movement with the struggle of the Soviet people and the peoples of other countries against fascism.

In 1960-1964 the Communist Party experienced an internal crisis caused by the emergence of a pro-Chinese splittist grouping. However, the situation in the party had been normalized by the middle of 1965 as a result of the measures taken by the PCP leadership. Many of those who had been deceived by the splittists began to return to the party's ranks.

The last, Sixth National Congress of the PCP was held in November 1973. It was an expression of the loyalty of Peru's communists to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The participants in the congress actively advocated the unity of the international communist movement on a principled basis and condemned all forms of modern revisionism and the splittist, anti-Soviet policy of the Peking leadership.

The country's left forces, including the PCP and the Socialist Revolutionary Party, achieved success in the elections to the Constituent Assembly in June 1978. The PCP won six deputies' seats.

Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the PCP Central Committee and leader of the communist faction in the Constituent Assembly, has said that "both inside and outside the Assembly we will seek to insure that the new Constitution not simply consolidates the gains achieved but also determines prospects for the future, that is, directs all Peruvians toward completing the stage of anti-imperialist and antioligarchic revolution and opens the way to building a socialist society in Peru."

The communists of the Soviet Union and Peru are united by ties of fraternal friendship and solidarity, constantly developing on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. These days the PCP actively advocates the strengthening of Peruvian-Soviet friendship and cooperation in the interests of consolidating international peace and detente.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES PERU ON NATIONAL DAY

LD100524Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Comrade Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Francisco Moralez Bermudez, president of Peru, in which he conveys sincere congratulations and best wishes to the government and the whole Peruvian people on the occasion of the national holiday.

In a reply message the president expressed thanks for the kind congratulations.

TASS NOTES WIRETAPPING SCANDAL IN BRAZIL

LD091000Y Moscow TASS in English 0831 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Brasilia, October 9, TASS--A political scandal has burst out in Brazil: Facts of wire-tapping of conversations of highplaced statesmen and politicians and also a big group of journalists have come to light. According to the press, wiretapping electron devices are supplied to agents of secret services of Brazil by their American colleagues.

As was stated by Former Minister of Indistry and Commerce of Brazil Severo Gomes, the wire-tapping in Brazil is practiced not for the first year.

Foreign diplomatic missions in Brasil's capital has not avoided "electron shadowing" either, writes the newspaper JORNAL DO BRASIL.

KUZNETSOV ACCLAIMS NEW CONSTITUTION ON ANNIVERSARY

LD111535Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 78 pp 2, 3 LD

[Article by V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: "The New USSR Constitution Is Operating, Living and Working"]

[Text] The new USSR Constitution--a great document of our time, embodying the collective wisdom of our party and the entire Soviet people came into force a year ago. It is the concentrated result of the USSR's 60 years of development, of the extremely rich experience of national state building and of Soviet people's selfless labor under the Communist Party's leadership. It expresses the inviolable fraternal friendship among all the country's nations and nationalities.

"In creating the new constitution," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his article "A Historic Landmark on the Path to Communism," "we proceeded from the premise that it will be an important means of further developing and deepening socialist democracy and a mighty instrument for building communism." Every month, every day of work according to the new Constitution conclusively confirms the correctness of these words.

Soviet people greeted the adoption of the USSR Constitution with a new upsurge of initiative and activity aimed at further strengthening our motherland's political, economic and defense might. The socialist competition for efficient, high quality work and the maximum utilization of production reserves has gained broad scope. Many workers, kolkhoz members and labor collectives adopted socialist pledges to fulfill the targets for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule, by the first anniversary of the Constitution, and on the whole these pledges have been successfully implemented. The labor enthusiasm emanating from below, from the very depths of the people, has been a most important factor in the implementation of the provisions and principles of the country's new fundamental law. It has demonstrated once again the historical meaning of Lenin's formula--"Living, Creative Socialism Is the Creation of the People's Masses Themselves."

The socioeconomic tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress are being resolved successfully on the basis of the dynamic development of the national economy. Industrial production in the first 8 months of this year increased 5.1 percent compared with the corresponding period last year, as against the annual plan of 4.5 percent. Capital construction is being implemented on a large scale. New territorial production complexes such as the West Siberian, Sayano, south Tadzhik and others are being created and existing enterprises are being modernized. Housing construction is being carried out extensively. The outlines of an important new transport artery for the country--the Baykal-Amur Railroad--are becoming increasingly visible. Land reclamation work is proceeded on many millions of hectares and the comprehensive program for the development of the RSFSR non-Chernozem Zone is being implemented.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state are consistently implementing the plans for further raising the people's prosperity. The average monthly wage of USSR workers and employees in the first 6 months of 1978 increased 3.4 percent by comparison with the corresponding period last year. Taking into account the social consumption funds, it now totals R216 per month. The work payment of kolkhoz members has increased 5 percent. [paragraph continues]

Payments and benefits from social consumption funds are increasing. In the last 6 months they increased 6.5 percent compared with the corresponding period last year and totaled more than R50 billion. Decisions have been adopted and are being implemented on introducing the free use of school textbooks, further improving pensions for kolkhoz members, developing the construction of individual houses for rural working people using Gosbank credits and others. Such are the tangible results of the party's policy and of the new Constitution's real influence on our life.

The economy of developed socialism represents a single national economic complex. The USSR Constitution prescribes that the complex's leadership be implemented on the basis of the state plans for economic and social development, taking into account the sectorial and territorial principles and combining centralized administration with the economic independence and initiative of enterprises, associations and other organizations. The clear definition in the country's fundamental law of the character of the leadership of economic and social development and the enshrinement of the comprehensive approach toward solving major national economic problems as an extremely important demand are of fundamental importance for the consistent implementation of the party's economic strategy.

The CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the plenum exemplified the genuinely scientific, comprehensive approach toward leadership of the economy and the solution of national economic tasks. The plenum documents are a wonderful program for the dynamic development of agriculture, the main aim of which is to insure reliable supplies of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials for the country, a further improvement in the people's prosperity, and a narrowing of the gap between the material, cultural and everyday living conditions in the city and the countryside. The plenum decisions, which are designed for the long term, are essentially a direct implementation of many provisions of our Constitution.

The struggle for the 1978 harvest was one of the first practical steps to fulfill these decisions. Launching socialist competition on a broad scale, rural working people and all participants in the harvest campaign have made every effort to gladden the motherland with a good harvest.

Each day in the land of the soviets is marked by new achievements and new labor victories. These are the result of the masses' proprietorial approach to social production and the people's property. The sense of being the master, instilled by the socialist system and our entire way of life, the desire to work better, more economically and to better standards, the working people's creative activity--all this is the practical expression of the extremely important thesis of the USSR Constitution that concern on the part of all for the good of each, and concern on the part of each for the good of all, are the law of our society's life.

The adoption of the USSR Constitution imparted new impetus to the further development of socialist democracy, and encouraged still broader participation by the masses in the administration of the country.

The constitutional enshrinement of the CPSU's position as the leading and directing force of Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system has had the most favorable effect on all our political practice. The Leninist party is the main guarantee of the development of socialist democracy.

Operating within the framework of the USSR Constitution, party organizations have led the work to implement the provisions of our country's fundamental law. Through the force of their authority and their practical activity, they contribute to the further expansion and deepening of democracy. They strive to insure that this vivifying process penetrates every pore of social and state life and is accompanied by the enhancement of organization and responsibility in every sector of work.

Under socialism, for the first time in mankind's history, the meaning of democracy is revealed in the true sense of the word--that is, as the people's power. "The people," Article 2 of the USSR Constitution states, "exercise state power via the soviets of people's deputies, which constitute the political foundation of the USSR." The character of our democracy is convincingly evidenced by the following figures: At the present time more than 2.2 million people's deputies--representatives of all strata of society--are at the helm of state and are working in the soviets; over 30 million people who form the soviets' social aktiv are voluntary assistants of the organs of power in all their multi-faceted activity.

The new USSR Constitution and the constitutions of the union and autonomous republics reflected the expansion of the powers of the soviets of people's deputies. They are entrusted with leading all sectors of state, economic, social and cultural building, adopting decisions, insuring their execution and monitoring the implementation of decisions. The responsibility of all levels of soviets for the observance of Soviet laws and the solution of statewide tasks has increased appreciably. The range of problems considered has become more diverse and deputies' work has become more active. The soviet is the real master on its territory and it must be a good, zealous master. Its duty is to think and to display concern about everything, it must do everything possible to insure that people's life, work and leisure are better.

According to the Constitution, all soviets--from the rural soviets to the USSR Supreme Soviet--constitute a single system of organs of state power that embodies the maturity of developed socialism's social relations, the rapprochement of all classes and social strata of the state of the whole people, and the great force of the Leninist friendship among the peoples.

The past year conclusively illustrates the Constitution's provision that further development of socialist democracy is the main direction of the development of Soviet society's political system. This process is all-embracing and it is manifested in diverse forms. There is the growth of the role of labor collectives, which are not only an economic but also a sociopolitical cell of society; there is the improvement of the work of the state apparatus and the upsurge of the activity of trade unions, Komsomol and other social organizations; there is the increased fruitfulness of the activity of people's control and the consistent strengthening of the legal basis of state and social life; there is the increasingly full consideration of public opinion in the adoption of all decisions of both statewide and local importance; and much more.

The unity of the system of soviets enshrined in the fundamental law finds concentrated expression in the activity of the country's supreme organ of power--the USSR Supreme Soviet. The new USSR Constitution clearly enshrined the all-embracing powers of the Supreme Soviet and opened up broad potential for further improving every aspect of its activity.

The election of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium--an election that was unanimously approved by the entire Soviet people--has been a most important factor in improving the work of the supreme organ of power. This is clear from the content and character of the questions examined at the sessions and sittings of the Presidium, and from the standing commissions of the chambers and the decisions of tremendous importance for the country's life adopted in the Supreme Soviet in the last year.

Taking into account the increasing importance of the state plans as the main instrument for implementing the party's economic policy, the Supreme Soviet and its organs pay paramount attention to economic and social development. Thus, during consideration of the plans and budget for 1978 in the course of preparing and holding the Eighth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet--the first under the new Constitution--the content of all this work changed appreciably. The deputies and standing commissions of the chambers profoundly and comprehensively analyzed the documents submitted for their consideration and the substantiations of the plan targets. They persistently revealed reserves for increasing output, raising production efficiency and providing the necessary resources for the targets. This practice will certainly undergo further development.

The USSR Constitution defined the most important tasks in the further improvement of legislative activity. In December 1977 the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium approved a plan for the organization of work to bring legislation into line with the Constitution. The plan incorporates targets for the elaboration or alteration of many legislative acts.

The decisions of the Ninth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet held last July are a major step toward practical implementation of the Constitution and the party's directives in the legislative sphere. The session adopted the law on the USSR Council of Ministers, the law on elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet and the law on the procedure for the conclusion, implementation and denunciation of international treaties by the USSR. These are laws of great sociopolitical importance.

At the present time work is continuing on bills on citizenship, people's control, the prosecutor's office, the USSR Supreme Court, state arbitration and kray, oblast and okrug soviets. Draft legislative acts on the utilization and protection of the housing pool, the rights of labor collectives and a number of others are being elaborated. A code of USSR laws is being prepared.

The further Soviet legislation develops, the more necessary it is to insure strict and unswerving observance of it. The activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium to implement control has now intensified appreciably. The Presidium sessions have considered two reports from the USSR Council of Ministers on the implementation of deputies' proposals, and a report from the USSR Supreme Court on its work. They regularly hear reports from the standing commissions on fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets and on the observance of Soviet legislation.

The work of the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers is becoming more multifaceted. In the recent period alone the standing commissions have considered the observance of the legislation on protecting nature, capital construction, the fulfillment of the plan targets for the construction of housing and social and cultural projects, the population's consumer services, the reserves for increasing the production and improving the quality of consumer goods, and others.

In accordance with the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium constantly pays great attention to the leadership of the soviets of people's deputies. It has become traditional to disseminate the best examples of Soviet work after thorough study of practical work at local level. In this connection the discussion of the work of Belorussia's soviets to implement voters' instructions, and the work of the soviets of the city of Krasnodar to examine citizens' proposals, claims and complaints can be noted.

Soviet people display great interest in the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its organs. In their letters they note that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, sets examples of the fulfillment of the fundamental provisions of the Constitution, the observance of the principle of publicity in the soviets' work and a profoundly party approach to the solution of vital questions of state life. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the Presidium sessions are a clear reference point for the correct formation of all state practice in accordance with the new USSR Constitution.

The consistent development of the economy, the improvement of democracy and the implementation of the broad legislative program strengthen still more thematerial, political and legal guarantees of Soviet citizens' rights and freedoms which were established by the USSR Constitution. Our new fundamental law not only preserved the previously enshrined socioeconomic and political rights of Soviet citizens (to work, leisure, education, social security, freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly and so forth), but also considerably expanded them, taking into account the conditions and potential of mature socialism. In particular, citizens' rights to housing and health protection have for the first time been enshrined constitutionally. Rights and freedoms such as the right to participate in the administration of state and social affairs, the right to enjoy cultural achievements, freedom of scientific, technical and artistic creative work and others have been formulated more fully. And although only a year has passed since the Constitution was approved, one cannot fail to note that much has been done even in this short period to guarantee still more fully the legal status of the Soviet person.

Soviet people value highly the rights and freedoms defined by the Constitution. At the same time they understand perfectly well that there are not, nor can there be, any rights without duties. Such is the fundamental principle of socialist democratism and the Soviet way of life. It is for precisely this reason that the desire to discharge one's duties in the best possible way and a constant sense of responsibility to the collective and society characterize the Soviet person.

No capitalist country can grant working people the kind of rights and freedoms insured for USSR citizens. The defenders of the capitalist system bend over backwards in an attempt to distort the meaning of the fundamental law and to defame Soviet reality. Recently the West, particularly the United States, has been artificiallyfueling a slander campaign centering on the so-called issue "of human rights" under socialism.

Practice and life itself conclusively refute the slander of various kinds of anticommunists and anti-Sovietists, and fully reveal the genuine democratism and humanism of the socialist society. People are not tried for their convictions and ideas in the Soviet Union. But our country rebuffs and will continue to rebuff resolutely any activity aimed at undermining the foundations of the socialist system. That is our principled position and attempts to dislodge us from it, to interfere in our internal affairs and to blackmail us under the pretext of the imaginary defense of "human rights" are doomed to failure. [paragraph continues]

The new USSR Constitution, which embodies the truth about socialism, is a mighty weapon in the ideological struggle.

The strength of our system is the consciousness of the masses. One of the main tasks set by the Constitution is the inculcation of communist consciousness and the assertion of the ideas of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, pride in the land of the soviets, readiness to defend socialism's gains and implacability toward bourgeois ideology. "One of the most paramount tasks," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stresses, "is to inculcate in people the aspiration toward lofty social aims, ideological conviction and a genuinely creative attitude toward labor. This is a very important front in the struggle for communism. Both the course of economic building and the country's sociopolitical development will increasingly depend on our victories in this front."

The USSR Constitution places the education of Soviet citizens at the center of soviets' attention. Unfortunately, instances of egoism and moneygrubbing, violations of public order, hooliganism, drunkenness, thefts of public property and also indifference toward such instances on the basis of the "nothing to do with me" principle are still encountered. Nor have we eliminated instances of the struggle against shortcomings and the criticism of omissions being accompanied by an incorrect reaction. This is intolerable. The Constitution obliges us to be implacable toward antisocial actions and entitles any USSR citizen to propose measures to improve work and to criticize shortcomings. In his recent speech in Baku Comrade L.I. Brezhnev paid particular attention to this aspect of the matter, to the importance of critical signals from working people and to the necessity of combating attempts to suppress criticism. "We value the people's initiative highly," Leonid Ilich said, "and no one will be permitted to undermine this source of our strength!"

The greatest human right is the right to live under conditions of peace. The USSR Constitution imparted legal status to the very essence of the socialist state's foreign policy--concern for peace and the creation of international condtions that accord with the interests of the struggle for the national freedom and social progress of all peoples and for socialism and communism.

The implementation of the Leninist foreign policy line elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, and the implementation of the provisions of the USSR Consitution, have been an important stage in the struggle of our party and state to insure favorable external conditions for communist building.

A broad examination of the main problems of our international situation took place at the last Supreme Soviet session. Expressing the Soviet people's will, the deputies unanimously adopted a resolution approving the foreign policy line of the land of the soviets and the practical activity of the Supreme Soviet presidium and USSR Council of Ministers in implementing it.

The past year has been characterized by the further strengthening of the world socialist system. The visit to the CSSR by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his meetings in the Crimea with the leaders of the fraternal countries, have once again demonstrated the determination of the socialist states, which are welded together by common aims and interests, to cooperate closely inthe struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. The talks in the Crimea have shown that our country, along with its friends and allies, will continue to pursue a consistent, peace-loving policy line.

Soviet foreign policy, which has its origins in Lenin's decree on peace and was enshrined in the 1977 Constitution, is a most important factor for peace and social progress. Its profoundly humane, clear goals are recognized and supported by all honest people on earth. The Soviet Union's major new initiatives aimed at further deepening detente, at disarmament, and at expanding mutually advantageous cooperation among states with different social systems have evoked a broad international response, including at the 33d UN General Assembly session now being held. In his speech in Baku Comrade L.I. Brezhnev once again reaffirmed our invariable adherence to the lofty aims proclaimed in the country's fundamental law: "To do everything possible to end the arms race and to strengthen peace and the security of the peoples--we see that as the fundamental task of our foreign policy."

The international importance of the new Constitution of the land of October is great. Its profoundly democratic and humane character helps working people in the capitalist world to realize the whole truth about the Soviet Union where the genuine, full master--the people--is in power. It helps the capitalist working people broaden their ideas of socialism and of the way in which the majestic tasks set by the Communist Party are solved in the name of man and for the good of man.

Summing up the results of the extraordinary Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the ninth convocation on 7 October 1977, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said that from that day the Constitution began to operate, live and work. And indeed, it lives a full life and is working at full strength. Its beneficial influence can be felt in every sector of communist building: in the national economy, in state building, in our peace-loving foreign policy and in the selfless, fruitful labor of Soviet people who are struggling to fulfill successfully the plans for the third year and the entire 5-year plan as a whole. The labor reports on the anniversary of the adoption of the USSR Constitution confirm in deeds the implementation of its principles and provisions.

Our society is confidently marching forward along the path to communism under the proven leadership of Lenin's party. This great path is revealing increasingly fully the tremendous creative potential of the new Constitution and the inexhaustible creative potential of socialist democracy--power of the people and power in the people's interests.

ESTONIAN PARTY CHIEF HAILS CONSTITUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD120921 [Editorial Report LD] Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 7 October 1978 frontpages a 1,200-word article by K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, under the heading "Under the Banner of Socialist Democracy," marking the anniversary of the new USSR Constitution. The article notes the role of the new Constitution in strengthening the role of soviets of people's deputies and states that "the Leninist principles of the national state structure of the multinational socialist state are embodied comprehensively" in it. Vayno outlines the industrial and agricultural achievements of the republic in the past year and notes that the working people "connect all their successes and aspiration with the wise policy of the party" and with the "life-giving influence of the new USSR Constitution."

SOIREE MARKS DEPARTURE OF KOMSOMOL SHOCK WORK GROUP

LD122218Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] A festive soiree, devoted to bidding farewell to the "60th Anniversary of the Komsomol" all-union Komsomol shockwork detachment, which is going to major rural and land improvement construction sites in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone, was held today at the Rossiay Concert Hall in Moscow.

The soiree was opened by Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. He read Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings to the participants in the detachment, which were received with tremendous enthusaism and tumultuous applause. Those assembled warmly greeted a speech by Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Brezhnev Greetings to Detachment

LD121526Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

["Text" of greetings message from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to participants in the "60th Anniversary of the Komsomol" All-Union Komsomol shock work detachment--announcer-read]

[Text] Dear friends: It was with great satisfaction that I learned of this new Komsomol initiative in response to the decisions of the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum to send a 3,000-strong detachment of young volunteers to the all-union shock building project of rural and land improvement construction in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone. Your readiness to swell the ranks of builders in the Non-Chernozem Zone and toil in the most important production areas makes one feel legitimate pride in the Leninist Komsomol and our young generation. It is symbolic that the detachment comprises representatives of all the union republics and many krays and oblasts in the RSFSR. This is more vivid proof of the multinational unity, the indestructible fraternal friendship and cohesion of the Soviet people.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government consider the realization of the enormous program for the further development of agriculture in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone to be a most important task for the whole state. The success of its fulfillment now depends crucially on rural and land improvement construction. The active participation by young people in the transformation of that area will undoubtedly be for them a good school in life and a school for their professional and moral education. There is no doubt that yet another glorious page will be written in the history of the Leninist Komsomol. The party is confident that together with all the workers in the Non-Chernozem Zone you will make, by your shock, selfless labor, a great contribution to the implementation of the historic decisions of the 25th party congress and the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. I am sure that your patriotic example will be continued in a worthy fasion and that thousands more young men and women from various parts of our homeland will join the ranks of the builders who are transforming this large part of the country. Young hands, labor enthusiasm and the inexhaustible energy of the Komsomol are particularly needed here. I cordially congratulate you, too, on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League and from the bottom of my heart hope that your outstanding Komsomol deeds will be continued. I wish you great success in the noble cause of building communism.

USTINOV ARRIVES IN ARMENIA FOR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

LD122022Y Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Yerevan, October 12, TASS--The working people of the republic are preparing to celebrate the 150th anniversary of Armenia's joining of Russia.

Yerevan, where the main celebrations are to be held, is in its festive attire and welcoming numerous guests. Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Defense of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov arrived in Yerevan today. He will take part in the celebration meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia and the Supreme Soviet of the republic.

At the airport Dmitriy Ustinov was welcomed by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia Karen Demirchyan, the president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Armenia Babken Sarkisov and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic Fadey Sarkisyan. The welcoming party included Candidate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan Geydar Aliyev, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia Eduard Shevardnadze, the president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation Mikhail Yasnov, leaders of the delegations of other union republics, Moscow, Leningrad and Rostov-on-Don, as well as foreign guests.

IMPORTANCE OF CRITICISM REITERATED, SUPPRESSION DENOUNCED

LD121221Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Criticism Helps us in Our Work"]

[Excerpt] The party constantly focuses its attention on the question of developing criticism and its effectiveness. It seeks to create the most favorable conditions for all aspects of the activity of any particular organization or worker to be objectively assessed and for shortcomings to be analyzed with the aim of eliminating them. The great significance of the CPSU Central Committee revolution "On the State of Criticism and Self-Criticism in the Tambovskaya Oblast Party Organization" should be noted. On the basis of this document, much has been done to strengthen the role of criticism in the struggle to raise production efficiency and enhance work quality as well as the struggle to improve social relations. However, much still remains to be done in order that fuller use of criticism and self-criticism in the interests of building may be made.

To achieve this it is primarily necessary to support more actively each fair critical comment and each rational proposal, and to react to these in a businesslike manner. There are internal reserves everywhere. They are connected with the correct organization of production and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the introduction of progressive labor methods and the enhancement of production quality. We have not eliminated the desire of certain workers to conceal their own omissions--which lead to unfulfilled plan targets--behind objective reasons. Instances of mismanagement, upward distortion of data, bribery, and other abuses of official position are encountered. These are seriously detrimental to the cause and the education of people. Citizens who speak out against scandalous facts of this kind must be able to have absolute confidence that the situation in each specific case will be rectified without fail and that the guilty parties will receive their just deserts.

This, however, is not always the case. Attempts to gloss over shortcomings, to evade just criticism and to hush it up are still quite a widespread phenomenon. There are various reasons for this, such as, the desire to create the impression that things are going well by proceeding from considerations of a localistic, narrowly departmental nature. Another reason is concern about one's imagined prestige. [paragraph continues]

Certain workers of ministries and departments, and of the leading organs of republics and oblasts do not consider it necessary to reply to criticism--including criticism in the press--or they give merely formal replies. At times pressure is even exerted on those who make criticisms. There is nothing more harmful to the interests of the party and state!

Our constitution plainly records that "persecution for criticism is prohibited. Persons persecuting others for criticisms will be made answerable." Thus this evil is a violation not only of the norms of communist morality but also of the USSR's fundamental law. This evil cannot go unpunished!

The duty of the party committees is to guard the strict observance of this provision of the Constitution in all our state and public life. It is necessary to suppress resolutely any attempts to settle scores with people for their criticisms. Of course such a practice is inadmissible within the party organizations themselves. After all, the broad development of criticism and self-criticism is an immutable statutory law of life for Lenin's party and no one is allowed to violate this law.

PRAVDA recently published a letter from Kievskaya Oblast's Tripolye motor transport column. At a party report and election meeting a communist made some critical comments regarding the leadership of his transport production association. Director L. Golovko rudely snubbed the comrade, heaped threats upon him and then resorted to reprisals, in a very real sense, against him for his criticisms. Such conduct on the part of manager produced rightful indignation among members of the party organization. After this item appeared in the newspaper the Kievskiy Obkom Bureau expelled this suppressor of criticism from the party.

A strict and uncompromising approach to the assessment of such instances will help firmly establish a high degree of scrupulousness and mutual exactingness in every party organization. This is especially important now, during the report and election campaign, which to a major extent will determine the thrust and content of work for the forthcoming period.

By developing the initiative of the masses and supporting businesslike, constructive criticism the party organizations will insure successful implementation of the plans for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

TADZHIK DEPUTY PREMIER REMOVED, TRANSFERRED TO OTHER WORK

LD121323Y Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 1 Oct 78 p 2 LD

[Apparent text of "Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree relieving Comrade N.G. Savchenkov of his duties as deputy chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

To relieve Comrade Nikolay Grigoryevich Savchenkov of his duties as deputy chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers in connection with his transfer to other work.

[Signed] M. Kholov, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

D. Gadoyev, secretary of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

29 September 1978. Dushanbe.

UKRAINIAN MINISTERS AT DONETSKIY OBKOM PLENUM CRITICIZED

LD120929Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 78 p 2 LD

[Correspondent I. Tikhomirov dispatch: "Attention To Be Paid to Construction Projects"]

[Excerpts] Donetsk--The industrial might of the Donbass is growing stronger every day. In the present 5-year plan period fixed production capital has already increased considerably, and steel-smelting units, coke batteries and electric power generation units have been commissioned.

However, the standard of party leadership of capital construction still does not accord fully with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee December (1978) Plenum and in his speeches during his tour of regions in Siberia and the Far East. This is having a negative effect on the results of work: The plans for industrial construction, labor productivity growth and commissioning of capacities are not being completely fulfilled. The volume of incomplete construction work is growing--it already exceeds the annual capital investment program. To the several thousand projects that were under construction in 1977, more than 1,500 projects have been added. At the same time the new production capacities that have been commissioned, especially those in the coal industry and in ferrous metallurgy, are being started up too slowly.

This was mentioned at obkom plenum which discussed the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Organizational and Political Work of Donetskiy Obkom To Insure Fulfillment of Plans for the Construction and Commissioning of Production Capactities."

"The Central Committee resolution was an important event in the life of the oblast party organization," said the keynote speaker, B.V. Kachura, first secretary of the obkom. "The communists and all the working people greeted it with great interest and approval. Measures to implement the resoltuion have been comprehensively examined at plenums and Bureau sessions of the gorkoms and raykoms, as well as at meetings of communists where 4,696 persons have spoken and over 1,700 suggestions and criticial observations have been made, aimed at improving matters in capital construction.

The obkom plenum made a detailed analysis of the problems preventing the construction workers from working better.

Unfortunately G. Lubenets, Ukrainian SSR minister of construction of heavy industrial enterprises, and O. Kolesov, Ukrainian SSR minister of coal industry, when addressing the plenum, left unanswered many of the questions that were broached.

Donetskaya Oblast's construction workers have great tasks to perform. The CPSU Central Committee resolution points out the most important ways of fulfilling these tasks. Communists working at construction sites and all the working people have taken the resolution as a militant action program.

The obkom confirmed a specific plan of measures to insure successful solution of key capital construction tasks in Donetskaya Oblast.

CSA REPORTS INCREASED FODDER RESERVES THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

LD122233Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] In kolkhozes and sovkhozes throughout the country fodder reserves continue to grow. Data on the progress of this work has been compiled by the Central Statistical Administration. During the past week the processing of hay, haylage, and grass meal was carried out. The biggest part of the work is being carried out in silage, where the average 24-hour addition to reserves has reached 2 million tons. The plan for silage processing is already 71 percent fulfilled. In most regions the mass gathering of fodder root crops has started, and a total of 12.5 million tons have been stored. The most rapid work in this area has been achieved by farms in the Ukraine.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 11-12 OCT

LD130325 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 11 October reports that in Kirgizia sugar beets have been lifted from 25,000 hectares out of 40,000 hectares. It adds that the Tadzhik CSA has reported that 2/3 of the planned cotton harvest has been delivered--over 575 tons. At 0800 GMT the radio reports that farmers in Saratovskaya Oblast delivered the 5 millionth ton of grain today. High quality seed for next year has been produced. Winter fallow plowing is in full swing.

At 0700 GMT on 12 October the radio reports that a rich harvest of sunflower, corn, rice, sugar beets and vegetables has been grown in the Kuban. Corn has been harvested from the first 100,000 hectares. Harvesting work has been completed in Slavyanskiy Rayon. Farms in Korenovskiy and Ust-Labinsky were among the first to complete sunflower harvesting. Rice harvesting is going on under the difficult conditions of a rainy fall in the steppe region by the Azov Sea and on the Taman Peninsula. Plowing and sowing units are going out to the cleared fields. Winter grain crops have been sown on over 1 million hectares in Krasnodarskiy Kray.

At 1100 GMT the radio reports that in Ryazanskaya Oblast potato lifting is in its final phase; to date, 140,000 tons have been procured, which is 75 percent of the plan. Potato lifting is also being completed in Belorussia. So far 534,000 tons, or 74 percent of the plan, have been procured. Furthermore, the Ukrainian deputy ministry of agriculture, N.M. Kozyrev, tells a correspondent that sugar beet harvesting has entered its final phase. Beets have been dug on over 1 million hectares, nearly 2/3 of the area.

In Uzbekistan nearly 3.5 million tons of choice cotton have been procured; in all 5.7 million tons have been pledged. Throughout the country 8.6 millon tons of cotton have been pledged, and over 5 million tons have been procured to date.

CRUCIAL TASKS FOR COMPLETING HARVEST OUTLINED

LD121513Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Everything That Has Been Grown Must Be Preserved"]

[Excerpt] The farmers are now working under difficult conditions. The weather has caused the traditional harvesting times to be postponed by 2-3 weeks, but fall has begun on time, giving the people no leeway in terms of available time. [paragraph continues]

Matters are taking a very difficult turn at the present time in the Non-Chernozem Zone, Belorussia and the Baltic Region. In the Non-Chernozem Zone, for instance, grain alone has to be harvested from over 25 percent of the sown area. That still leaves the potatoes, vegetables, sugar beet, corn and flax. The correct action is being taken on those farms where a dogged struggle for each quintal of grain is being waged, and shock work is being carried out on the potato and vegetable plantations, all the able-bodied population mobilized and the difficulties faced.

Unfortunately the fieldwork has not been organized everywhere as it should be under the present conditions. Even now work is being carried out in some places according to the tempo and rhythm of ordinary years, as if there was a total unawareness of the rigid time limit imposed by the present fall. Potatoes are being lifted more slowly than conditions permit in Ryazanskaya, Lipetskaya and Tambovskaya oblasts and in the Chuvashskaya and Dagestanskaya ASSR's. Lvovskaya, Rovenskaya, Volynskaya, Gorkovskaya and Belgorodskaya oblasts are behind in harvesting sugar beet. Soviet and economic organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders are called upon to focus all efforts and means on the decisive sectors of the harvest, to strive for completion of the harvest in the next few days and to prevent losses of produce.

At this time it is important to support the people's initiative and creative fervor in every way, to encourage a high level of activity and industry, and to create around the fieldworkers an atmosphere of sincere concern and public recognition.

But the ultimate success of the harvest work does not depend solely on the farmers. At a conference at the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that great tasks face the workers of procurement organizations, processing enterprises, the state trading system and consumer cooperatives. It is incumbent upon them to take pains to insure the preservation of the produce that has been gathered and to deliver it to the consumer on time. The efficient and uninterrupted work of road, rail and other forms of transport is of great significance.

An appreciable role in procurements is now played by the trade and consumer cooperative workers. The preservation and quality of vegetables, fruit and potatoes depends on how effieiently these workers accept the harvest and on the preparation of the storage capacities earmarked for it.

But here and there procurement workers and the trading system are adopting a passive, narrowly departmental stance. In a number of large industrial centers potato and vegetable storage facilities have been poorly prepared for the long-term storage of produce. There is an acute shortage of containers, although this is not the first year that the relevant organizations have been criticized for this.

As was noted at the conference at the CPSU Central Committee, the speediest shipping out of grain that is currently stored in heaps, reliable storage of it under cover, is an acute question. Here, above all, the procurement workers of Saratovskaya, Volgogradskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts and the Tatarskaya and Bashkirshaya ASSR's must play their part.

In recent years the procurement workers' material and technical base has grown appreciably stronger, but it cannot be said that it fully meets modern requirements. This is why it is important that the planning and supply organs constantly display interest and businesslike efficiency when questions of increasing the capacities of elevators, reception centers, depots and cold stores are being decided.

During these strenuous and crucial days the success of the harvesting and procurement of agricultural produce is to no small degree predetermined by the railroad workers. However, it cannot be said that they are coping in an exemplary fashion with their tasks. Thus, in September the Volga, South Urals, Virgin Land, West Kazakhstan and North Causasus railroads fell behind the plan for the delivery of freightcars to transport grain by some 24,750 cars. As a result, it proved impossible to move from temporary storage heaps over 1.5 million tons of grain.

In Belorussia, despite the difficulties of gathering the harvest, an opportunity has been found for considerably increasing the shipment of potatoes for the state's stocks. This requires about 1,000 freightcars daily, but not more than half of these are being provided. A great deal of produce has already accumulated at the dispatch stations. Thousands of tons of onions are lying around waiting for freightcars in Uzbekistan, Kirgizia, Stavropolskiy Kray, the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR and Turkmenia. Far from all industrial enterprises are fulfilling the schedule for the allocation of motor transport to ship out vegetables and fruit. These shortcomings should be eliminated immediately through the efforts of transportation and procurement workers, ministries and departments, and with the active participation of Soviets.

The harvest toil in the fields is drawing to a close. Time is pressing. At the moment the farmers and their partners have no more crucial task than that of completing the harvest in the next few days and fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges for procurements and insuring the full preservation of agricultural produce. The country is confident that they will cope with this task.

RSFSR OBLASTS, AGRICULTURE MINISTRY HIT FOR SHORTCOMINGS

LD110705Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[From the central press review: SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on agricultural shortcomings]

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has examined the progress of harvesting and procurement of sugar beets in Kurskaya, Lipetskaya and Orelskaya oblasts.

It has been noted that work is being carried out unsatisfactorily, great losses of raw material are being permitted, and plans for transport and processing are being disrupted. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA reports that the republic Council of Ministers Presidium has strictly penalized the leaders in Kurskaya, Lipetskaya and Orelskaya oblasts and the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture for the serious shortcomings in cultivation and harvesting of sugar beets, and it has set forth specific measures to eliminate the shortcomings.